MA[illegible] COURIER.

VOLUME X[illegible] [illegible]ESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1809. NUMBER 1258.

GO[illegible] [illegible]EMENT.

PU[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

THE Rig[illegible] [illegible]abl[illegible] [illegible]ove[illegible] General in Council having tak[illegible] into co[illegible]ration, the peculiar circumstances in which a [illegible] of the Subscribers to the loans of the 10th J[illegible] [illegible]808, and 5th May 1809, are placed, in conseque[illegible] [illegible]he measures of Government for discharging t[illegible] [illegible]f this Presidency, has come to the Resolutio[illegible] [illegible]king a return of 3 per cent. on all cash Sub[illegible]s to the loan of June 1808—which were, ac[illegible] to the 4th Clause of that Advertisement, subje[illegible] [illegible]e payment of a premium to that amount; prov[illegible] [illegible]at the Bond, at the period of its discharge at t[illegible] [illegible]sury, continued to be the property of the origina[illegible] [illegible]riber.

A similar return of Pr[illegible]m will be made to all those Creditors who made transfers of the public securities, and who paid the Premium of two per cent. prescribed by the 6th Clause of the same Advertisement.

The premium of 4 per cent. taken from the original holders of Bonds issued for Cash Subscriptions to the loan of the 5th May, 1809, will be repaid, on those Bonds being discharged at the Treasury, provided that they continue to be the property of the original Subscriber: the Accountant General, on application, will issue the necessary Certificate for the return of the Premium to the parties [illegible] it by this advertisement.

In the event of any question arising regarding the return of Premium under this advertisement, the Governor General in Council reserves to himself the right of determining the same.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, 7th November, 1809.

NABOB'S DEBTS.

The Commissioners hereby give notice that they will proceed to the consideration of the following claims from and after Thursday the 16th instant.

298 Vartan Gasper Assignee of Hafiz Mahomed Nassir Khan Behauder Bond 6th October 1797 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent. Principal, Pags. 0000 Aggregate Sterling amount £.1596 6 7.

299 Vittul Doss Vencatadry, Bond 18th December 1785 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. Pagod[illegible] 50,000. £38.408 4 4.

300 Jacob Arathoon Assignee of Ma[illegible] Khan Behauder, Bond 10th December 1765 of t[illegible] bob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent. Pags. 9,000. £.5,117 8 6

301 Jacob Arathoon Assignee of Mahomed Nassir Khan Behauder, Bond 17th June 1798 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent. Pagodas 6,000. £.3109 9 6

302 Jacob Arathoon Assignee of Mahomed Nassir Khan Behauder Bond 10th March 1784 of the Nabob Wallajah, granted to Charles Darke, Esq. by which the Nabob took upon himself the responsibility of a Debt owing by Sum Samud Dowlah Behauder Sum Sumjung to Charles Darke. Pags. 31,918. £.41,469 14 0.

303 James Paterson, Esq. Assignee of and Trustee for Verellah Doss, Bond 14th June 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of Chillah Poonoo Coaty Iyah Dubash, for money lent. Pags. 110,000. £.107,747 4 11.

304 James Paterson, Esq Assignee of and Trustee for Vullappo Doss, Bond 22d April 1783 of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of Chillah Poonoo Coaty Iyah Dubash for money lent. Pags. 95,000. £92,316 12 1½

305 James Paterson, Esq. Assignee of and Trustee for Vetellah Doss, Bond 24th June 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of Chillah Poonoo Coaty Iyah Dubash for money lent. Pags. 50,000. £.49,443 7 2½.

Whereas the claim of the administrator to the estate of the late W. Leech, Esq. who was formerly in the military service of the Nabob Wallajah, is now under investigation by the Commissioners. It is requested that any person or persons who by their relatio[illegible] the deceased William Leech may be intere[illegible] concerns, will lose no time in inti[illegible] stance to the Commissioners.

By order of the Commissioners.
G. SAUNDERS.

November 8, 1809.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1809.

*** The Promissory Notes of this Government of the Loan dated the 5th May 1809 bearing date from the 20th to 23d May last inclusive and also Nos. 69 110 to 113 119 159 177 to 183, 419 to 445 and 2439 bearing date the 24th May last, will be discharged in Cash at the General Treasury on the 25th November on which day interest on these Bonds will cease.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. EDWARD SULIVAN, Assistant under the Collector of Malabar.

Mr. JOHN RUSSEL, Do. under the Collector in the Southern division of Arcot.

Mr. JAMES MUNRO, Register to the Zillah Court of Salem.

Mr. J. O. TOD, to be Judge and Magistrate of Masulipatam.

Mr CHARLES MAY LUSHINGTON, to be Assistant Judge at Rajahmundry.

Mr. [illegible] [illegible]OWER, to be Assistant Judge of Madu[illegible]

Mr. W[illegible] [illegible] Assistant Judge at Canara.

Mr. [illegible] [illegible]TON, [illegible] be Register to the Zillah Court [illegible] [illegible]tam.

Mr. [illegible] [illegible]COCK, to be Register to the Zillah Court [illegible]

Mr [illegible] [illegible]IERIE, to be Register to the Zillah Court [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] [illegible]ENDEN, to be Register to the Zillah Court a[illegible] [illegible]oly.

Mr. W[illegible] [illegible], to be Register to the Zillah Court at Rajah[illegible]

Mr. R[illegible] [illegible], to be acting Judge at Tinnevelly, during t[illegible] [illegible] of Mr. STRATTON, from his Station.

Mr. J. [illegible] [illegible]ERS, to be confirmed in the situation of second [illegible] and Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, of third Judge of [illegible] [illegible]vincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the N[illegible] division.

Colonel [illegible] [illegible]AY CLOSE, to Command all the British forces se[illegible] in the territories of their Highnesses the Nizam [illegible] [illegible]shwa and Rajah of Berar.

Lieuten[illegible] Colonel [illegible]ONRAN, to Command the Hyderabad Subs[illegible]ary Force.

Major-General WARDE, to Command the Forces serving in the Mysore division.

5th Native Regiment.—Captain-Lieutenant A. R HUGHES, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant Sir M. BLACKISTONE, to be Captain-Lieutenant, Ensign BENJAMIN PRATT, to be Lieutenant,—in succession to GORDON, deceased, date of rank 10th October 1829.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Friday Evening the 10th Instant, by the Rev. Dr. Ball, Captain Smith 1st Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. to Miss Aylmer.

BIRTH.—On Sunday the 12th Instant, Mrs. J. Ravelli of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Jaggernaickpooram, on the 20th ultimo, the youngest son of Doctor Heyne, of the Honorable Company's 8th Regt. Native Cavalry.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 18th ult. at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. W. Wallace, to Miss Mary Wickins.

On the 21st ult. Mr. Joseph Harwood, to Miss El[illegible] Lennox.

[illegible]s.—On [illegible]2d ult. the Lady of George [illegible]ft, Esq. [illegible] Son.

[illegible] 2d ultimo, Mrs. Joseph Hodges, of a Daughter.

[illegible] 19th ultimo, the Lady of George Udny, Esq.

[illegible]timo, [illegible] W. Price, of a Daughter.

[illegible]ltimo, [illegible]. Hollingberry, of a Son.

[illegible] the [illegible]timo, the Lady of Captain [illegible] [illegible]on.

[illegible]ares, on th[illegible] [illegible]imo, at Major Wilford's, the [illegible] of Captain W. [illegible], of the 21st Regiment Nat[illegible] [illegible]try, of a Da[illegible]

DE[illegible] On Monday [illegible]g, at the House of Captain T[illegible] Maddock, [illegible] T. Taylor, of the 2d Batt[illegible] [illegible]ime[illegible] [illegible]tive Infantry.

O[illegible] [illegible]lt. in the 36th year of his age, [illegible] [illegible]ost painful illness, Mr. Willi[illegible] lamented by his Relations[illegible] [illegible]es. He possessed an excel[illegible] [illegible]nderstanding, a warm, benev[illegible] the most honourable princ[illegible] [illegible]isconsolate Family by his d[illegible] [illegible]rable loss.

O[illegible] [illegible] Hemming, aged 60 ye[illegible]

[illegible] Denty, aged 27 years.

[illegible]ss [illegible]ged 13.

Jo[illegible] [illegible] Anderson.

[illegible]e, Mr. P. D. D'Couto, age[illegible]

O[illegible] [illegible]bad, Master George Bruc[illegible]

On [illegible] [illegible]etts, aged 43 years.

[illegible] Mb[illegible]y.

BIRTH[illegible] [illegible] Bar[illegible] [illegible] the 8th ult. the Lady of [illegible]mas An[illegible] [illegible] of the 9th Regiment Native [illegible]was safely [illegible] of a daughter.

On the 25th ult. the L[illegible] [illegible]f Major Campbell, H. M. 78th Regt. of a daughter.

On Thursday morning, [illegible] 26th ult. the Lady of Lieutenant Deverell, H. M. 4[illegible] Regiment, of a daughter.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant-Colonel I. Innes, 19th Regt.—Lieut.-Col. G. Hamilton, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—Lieutenant Garr[illegible] Engineer—Mr. I. Hunt, (late Cadet o[illegible] [illegible]valry)—Cadet I. T. Webbe, Military Institution.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant Tocker, 1st Bat. 20th Regt.—Ensign R Shanaghan, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.—Lieutenant Dobbins, H. M. 19th Regt.—Captain Wildey, 19th Regt.—Lieutenant R. Parker, 3d Native Cavalry.

BENGAL HURKARU.

TUE[illegible]Y, OCTOBER 24, 1809.

The province of Finland, being completely conquered fr[illegible] the Swedes, was formally incorporated [illegible] the Russian dominions, by an Imperial U[illegible] of the 20th of January. In consequence [illegible] this acquisition, the Emperor Alexander as[illegible]es the designation of Grand Duke of Finland, in addition to his other titles.

A contagious disease of an alarming description had appeared, it is said, in the cities of Stockholm and Carlscrone, and had continued to rage throughout the winter with the most fatal violence. Apprehensions were entertained, lest it should spread over the rest of Sweden; and such was the idea formed of its malignity, that an Order of Council, published in the London Gazette of the 22d of April, had prohibited all intercourse with any ships or vessels coming from Sweden to any of the ports of Great Britain, until the state of health of the crews should first be ascertained, and had further directed, that such vessels should be subjected to a quarantine of 15 days.

The depredations of the Danish gun-boats at the entrance of the Baltic had latterly become so extensive and alarming, that it had been [illegible]med necessary to frame a permanent system [illegible] protection for the British trade in that [illegible]a.—Three sail of the line were to be permanently stationed, throughout the summer season, as rallying points in the Sound and Belts; and were to be supported by a multitude of gun-brigs, and small armed vessels, of a description calculated to cope with the craft of the enemy.

We learn, from some of the late English Newspapers, that an attack was projected on the port of Archangel in the White Sea, where dock-yards had been lately established, and some ships of the line had been constructed. Archangel, we believe, is a place of no great strength. It was the great center of Russian trade, before Peter the Great transferred the seat of empire to the shores of the Baltic.

An immediate promotion is, we understand, about to take place, in the Corps of Engineers on this Establishment That corps, if we are correctly informed, is in future to have two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, seven Captains and only one Captain-Lieutenant, like the Regiments of Native Infantry. To the other ranks, we believe, there will be no augmentation.

Under the new arrangement, Major Fleming will become a Lieutenant-Colonel,—Captains C. Mouat, and Parlby, Majors,—Captain-Lieutenants J. Mouat, Anburey, Blunt, and Wood, and Lieutenant J. Robertson, Captains,—H. W. C. Smyth, Captain-Lieutenant,—and Ensigns Mackenzie and Morton Lieutenants. We cannot however vouch for the precise accuracy of this statement.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

During the night of Monday, the 16th current, a daring robbery was committed on the house of Naian Noondee, a wealthy salt-merchant, residing in the village of Sulkea, opposite to Calcutta. Naian Noondee had gone to spend the holidays with his family at Barnagore and had left a trusty servant in charge of his effects. The amusements of the season having also attracted all the neighbouring villagers from their habitations, the time was particularly favourable for such an attempt. It appears, that the thieves, after scaling the outer wall of the compound, proceeded to break open the door of the house. They then set fire to a large wooden chest, in which Naian Noondee kept his treasure.—The whole store, consisting of specie to a considerable amount and a number of gold and silver ornaments, was carried away; and, when the house was entered on the following morning, the Servant (a man rather advanced in years,) was found dead on the floor, with various marks of injury on his body.

Of the time or circumstances of this robbery or of the strength of the gang engaged in it, nothing certain, we believe, is yet known The most active measures however have been adopted by the Magistracy, for the detection of the perpetrators.—The scene of the outrage is a pretty large pucka house of two stories, situated near the southern extremity of the village, and at no great distance to the north of Mr. Gilmore's dock-yard.

In the course of last week, two fires broke out in different quarters of Calcutta, (one in the Bow Bazar, and the other in the Boitukhaneh,) and spread their ravages to a considerable extent, among the huts of the Natives.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1809.

We learn by letters from London of the end of April, that the late pecuniary difficulties of the Hon. Company were completely relieved; and were succeeded by a very promising course of affairs. In consequence of the opening of the South American maket, and the increased facilities of intercourse, expected to arise from the renewal of the former friendly relations with America, the immense Stores of India piece Goods, which had long lain as a cumbrous unproductive stock in the Company's Warehouses in London, had been sold off at an advanced price, to the amount of three millions and a half sterling. All the arrears and post due bills of the Hon Company had been discharged; and after the liquidation of every current demand the Treasury in Leaden Hall Street, exhibited a balance in Specie, to the amount of six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The Commander in Chief, his Family and Suite, arrived at Barrackpore, on Friday last, and were entertained at dinner on that day, by the Hon. Mr. Lumsden, at the Park. His Excellency came down by water to Calcutta, and landed early on the following Morning, at Champaul Ghaut, were he was received by a salute from Fort William, and by the Troops at the Presidency, who were drawn out on the occasion. In the course of the morning His Excellency was sworn in as Vice President in Council and Deputy Governor of Fort William; and took his seat accordingly, under the usual Salute from the Fort.

The ship Coromandel, Captain Thomson, sailed in the course of last week, for Colombo. By this opportunity went passengers for Ceylon, Lieutenant Ligor, Mrs. Ligor, and two Children, and Lieut. Young, H. M. 57th, for the Malabar Coast.

[C]URRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.	Calcutta, October 24.	Sell.
[illegible] 10	Eight per Cents. of 1807, and 1808, Int. payble half-yearly, premium,	2 6
14	Eight per Cents. of 1801-2-3-4 do...	1 10
4	Ten per Cents. Decennial, premium.	0 12

ORIENTAL STAR.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1809.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 17, 1809.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, [illegible] the [illegible]th and 21st April 1809, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 6th April.

Para. 87. It appears by the attestation of Captain [illegible]agan, the assistant Secretary to the Military Board, [th]at the services of Lieutenant Bent and the other [C]adets who arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the [F]leet in June 1796, were required for the defence of [t]hat Colony against an expected attack, (the fact being [a]lso otherwise well ascertained) on this account, and [i]n consideration of the further detention of Lieutenant [B]ent by the ship he had embarked on, being ordered [b]y the Madras Government to proceed in chase of the [F]rench Frigates, we are of opinion he was entitled to [t]he Furlough he solicited, as had it not been for these [d]etentions, the Ships which left England in April 1796, [w]ould probably have arrived in India by September [f]ollowing, and his ten years service required by the Regulations would therefore have been completed, at the time you granted him such Furlough.

93. In consequence of an application which we have [r]eceived from Lieutenant Munn, of the Madras Esta[b]lishment, requesting in consideration of his having [b]een obliged, on account of ill health, to request leave [o]f the Government of Madras, to proceed to Europe [v]ia Bombay, that he may be allowed to draw his Batta [a]nd Gratuity for the period of his detention there, in [t]his Country, we have come to a Resolution, that when [O]fficers are permitted at their own request to proceed [f]rom the Presidency to which they are attached, to [a]nother Presidency, for the purpose of procuring a passage to Europe, from the latter, they shall only be al[l]owed to draw their Batta or other Allowances beyond [t]heir Pay, to the period at which they leave the Presidency to which they belong.

L E V E E.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Hewett, will hold his First Levee, (since his return to the Presidency), this morning, at 10 o'clock, at his House, in Chouringhee.

The Kedgeree report received on Thursday afternoon, announced the arrival at that place, on the preceding day, of the American Ship

China Packet, Captain T. Hewett, from Philadelphia, whence she sailed on the 28th of May last; being only five days posterior to the departure from that port of the Gleaner; which ship arrived in this river, at the beginning of the present month.

The Supercargo of the China Packet reached Calcutta early yesterday morning.

The following is the only intelligence we have been enabled to collect, from the foregoing arrival:—

On the 29th of May, off the Capes of Delaware, the China Packet was spoken by two British Frigates; the only intelligence obtained from them, was, an account of the capture of the Saintes; the particulars of which are already known to our Readers.

About the beginning of July, a few degrees to the Northward of the line, the China Packet fell in with an English Schooner, direct from Portsmouth, which she left in May, (the Supercargo does not recollect the precise date) bound to Para, on the river of the Amazons, with dispatches from the British Government, announcing the defeat of Marshall Soult, by the gallant and victorious Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Portugal.

About the 10th current, to the Southward of Ceylon, the China Packet spoke the Eliza, Captain Babcock, from Calcutta.

Off the Friar's Hood, the Eliza was chased by a suspicious brig, which Captain Babcock concluded, was an enemy's cruizer; from whom however, the Eliza escaped, after a long chase, by superior sailing.

At the Sandheads, the China Packet was boarded by the Victor, sloop of war.

The China Packet has imported, upwards of three hundred thousand Dollars, in specie.

On Thursday arrived at Kedgeree, the brig Euphrosine, T. Hack, Master, from Prince of Wales's Island, which she left on the 20th ult.

Passenger:—Mr. P. Capes.

His Majesty's Ship Blanche, and the new frigate Penang, commanded by Captain Tremenhere, were expected to take their departure from thence, for Bengal, about the 15th current.

On Tuesday arrived in the river, the Arab ship Memboo, from Muscat, whence she sailed, with the fleet recently arrived.

The H. C.'s extra ship Retreat, came up to the Moorings at Chandpaul Ghaut, on Tuesday morning:—She exchanged with the Garrison on passing, the compliment of a salute.

Upwards of one hundred sail of Coasting Dhonies, have come up to Calcutta, during the preceding week.

The ship Coromandel, Captain Thompson, bound to Ceylon and Bombay, quitted her Pilot on the 23d instant.

Passengers for Ceylon,—Mrs. Ligor, and two Children, and Lieut. Ligor; for the Coromandel Coast—Lieut. Young, H. M. 57th Regiment.

The Arab Ship Umberpersaud, bound to Bombay, left her Pilot at the same time.

Remains at Saugur, H. C.'s ships Walthamstow, Baring, Lord Melville, and Lord Duncan, and extra ship Ocean.

The H. C.'s ships Lord Castlereagh, and Carnatic, quitted her Mooring at Diamond Harbour, yesterday, and proceeded to Saugur, to complete her lading.

The H. C.'s extra ship Devaynes, Captain Normand, will leave Kidderpore this day, to proceed down to Saugur, to complete her Cargo.

We now understand, that the H. C.'s extra ships Ocean and Tottenham, will sail with the first fleet of Indiamen, expected to be dispatched about the latter part of the ensuing month.

The Kedgeree Report just received, mentions the arrival there of the ship Venus, Captain James Arnot, from the West Coast of Sumatra, whence she sailed on the 13th ultimo—No news.

We readily contradict the paragraph, which (we now sincerely regret) appeared in our Paper of this morning, respecting the death of the late Mr. Alexander Davidson:—having been since assured, that the statement is extremely erroneous; and we are authorized to say, that Mr. D. had been called upon duty, on the foreyard of the ship, and in consequence of the tackle having given way, he was precipitated to the deck, which occasioned his death:—this melancholy circumstance took place about sun-set, and Mr. D lingered until half past one o'clock, the next morning.

Oct. 28.

We have the pleasure to announce that the Purser of the H. C.'s ship Devonshire, Captain James Murray, reached town at 2 o'clock this morning, with the agreeable advice of the safe arrival in the river, of the Fleet from Madras: consisting of the undermentioned ships, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Victor; having sailed from thence on the 1st curt.

Devonshire,	Capt. Murray,
City of London,	—— Yates,
Castle Eden,	—— Colnett,
Surrey,	—— Cumberlege,
Metcalfe,	—— Isaac,
Howe,	——
Retreat, (extra)	—— Harris.

The ships reached Saugur on Friday evening:—they had a tedious passage, having been becalmed five days, near the Deep Swash.

The Hastings, pilot Schooner, has returned from Madras, in company with the Fleet.

The Purser of the Devonshire, brought up the Packet of that ship.

The six regular ships reached Diamond Harbour yesterday.

The Pursers, with the Packets of their respective ships, reached town in the course of yesterday and this morning; and the Letters are now in circulation, from the General Post Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1809.

The departure of Major General Jones under date the 16th instant, on his passage to England on the Taunton Castle, leaving vacant the office of commanding officer of the forces, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Forbes Champagne, the next senior officer on the Staff to that situation.

The promotion of Major General Champigne vacating the command of the subsidiary Force serving with his highness the Paishwa, that duty is to be performed by the next senior officer with the force, to whom the Major General will be pleased to deliver over the local command accordingly.

On a review of the intelligence from the new colony at Fort Duncan in the isle of Rodriguez which we published in our Gazette of the 27th September, we perceive an allusion to Commodore Byng, which, from the well known spirit and skill of that gallant officer, hardly requires an explanation.

Several letters were submitted to us by our friends on the arrival of the ships Solomany, Gunjava, and Charles, from which some extracts were made without much attention to any thing but the actual state of the colony

We perceive, however, with regret, that the hasty inspection of those letters, previous to publication, we had overlooked a circumstance which may give rise to some misunderstanding—We allude to the French Brig which was seen to windward of the island, and which is said to have escaped in consequence of the Belliqueux not sailing in pursuit of her.

Of the fact itself we have no other knowledge than from the letter which we published. It is loosely given, and may have been attended with a variety of circumstances which rendered it improper, if not impossible, for a ship like the Belliqueux to pursue so paltry an antagonist. But at all events, we are sure that a circumstance so stated, can never excite any feeling prejudicial to the character of so well known an officer as Commodore Byng.

We are the more inclined to enter into such an explanation, from the high sense which we entertain of a service where gallantry is universal, and where professional skill has perhaps approached as near to absolute perfection as the nature of things will permit.

Under such circumstances any thing like reflection on the gallant Commodore is the last thing we should ever have thought of ourselves, or tolerated in our correspondent.

October 25th,—Arrived Portuguese Ship Rainha dos Anjos, Captain Antonio Gracias Alves, from Goa

Ditto 25th,—do. King's Brig Joao Baptista, Commander Manoel da Costa, from do.

Ditto 26th,—do. Honorable Company's Cruizer Benares, Lieutenant Robert Dean, from Mandvee.

Ditto 28th,—Sailed Honorable Company's Ship Ternate, Lieutenant Charles Sealy, to Muscat.

Ditto 29th,—Arrived Ship Teignmouth, Lieutenant Hewitson, from Cutch.

Ditto 29th,—His Majesty's Ship Caledon, J. Tomkinson, Esq. Captain, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Ditto 29th,—Sailed Ship Charles, Captain R. Dennison, to Muscat.

Ditto 29th,—do. American Ship Galloway, Captain John G. Pray, to New York.

Ditto 29th,—do. Honorable Company's Cruizer Benares, Lieutenant Robert Dean, to Sea.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 21.

VICTUALLING BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

Sir C. Pole, pursuant to notice, rose to call the attention of the House to the necessity which existed on the part of the Board of Admiralty, of selecting such Members only for appointment to this Board as were men of professional experience, ability, integrity, and indefatigable industry, in the duties of their office; and to the inconveniences and losses which obviously had, and unavoidably must continue to accrue to the public service, and to the country, from the want of due attention to this salutary principle. The Hon. Baronet, in support of his position, recurred to a long series of documents in the Reports of the Committees of Finance and of Naval Revision, and took an historical view of the state of the Navy at different periods, in order as well to shew that state was always affected either by the possession or the want of professional experience in those who at different times undertook its management, and directed its operations, as to prove, that within the present reign, for the want of such experience, ability, and industry in those who at different periods superintended the various branches of naval expenditure, the most gross and flagitious profusion, improvidence, and peculation had prevailed in our dockyards … at home, and our fleets in … service … id that the public accounts i… ad been suffered to run into … n- fusion, as to render the … lly impracticable, for a series … ge- ther, to the preclusion of … check the progress of pecu… no one branch of the Nav… this system of inefficiency … prevailed than … that of t… where, it appeared … ne of the Commissioners … f accounts to a very co… d tinned in arrear for 200 … quidation. But … that such complaints ha… ment; for ever since the … the Victualling Office accounts … in arrear, and at the time of the … the Commissioners of Naval Re… there were actually accounts to the am… of nine millions unsettled. … ver, tha… since that Report had be… table, no new arrears of accoun had b… red to accumulate. At a time when th… affairs of this country called for gr… diture, and consequently for a heavy p… taxati- on the people, it was but righ… sonable that the people should be convi… a scru- pulous and efficient vigilance wa… d in every department of office, in or… cure the fair application of every shilling … e for the public service, and his principal … e for now calling the attention of the Ho… this subject, was not to cast any blame … he present Board of Admiralty, but in order … record on on the Journals of the House a reso…ion which he should have the honour to prop… now, before the Navy Estimates came to … voted, in order to prove that the House coincided with the recommendation stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Naval Revision. He concluded by moving a resolution, "That it is the "opinion of this House that neither the plan "recommended by the Commissioners of Naval "Revision, respecting the Victualling Board "nor any other plan can be effectual, if that "Board be composed of any other then men of "extensive experience, knowledge, ability, in- "tegrity, and indefatigable perseverance, in "their duties."

Mr. R. Ward spoke at considerable length, in answer to the Honourable Baronet. He said that he should be totally at a loss to understand the real object of the Honourable Baronet's motion from his speech this night. If he had not heard the conversations both within and without those walls which had their origin in the suggestions of the Honourable Baronet, and were calculated to throw blame on the present Board of Admiralty. This, he conceived, to be the true motive o… the Hon… ble Baronet for wishing now … enter u… the Journals of the House the R…lution w… proposed; the truth of which no ma… ould deny, and which was the very ground … for what the present Boar… of Admiralty h… , towards the very syst… reform … aval Department, now urg… y the H… Ba- ronet. He must, then … be … imputing the motion … Honourab… aro- net merely to the m… s he avowed. … must call things by thei… ht names, … freely avow his own convict… that the … object of the Honourable Ba…et's … as to cast an indirect cens… f Ad- miralty; and, the… nting from the truth of t… ld op- pose it by the prev… would have been more ho… name the persons to who… ad ob- jected, and thereby … hose Gentlemen the opportunity … em fairly and openly … H… ber named severally … fer… he Victualling Board … ho… aid high encomiums … able Baronet to state … hem, he could person… ons at that Board against who… ed the Hon. Baronet's motion … ed, were Colonel Welsh and Cap… Stuart, … d this f… no other reason than … they were … men, and therefore, … the Honourable Ba… net's estimation unfit to sit at the Victualling Board. He (Mr. Ward) however conceived that military experience was as necessary as naval experieece to the efficiency of that Board: inasmuch as ever since the year 1793, by a new arrangement of the Board, with increased salaries additional Clerks, and the appointment of a Military Inspector of Provisions, the duty of purchasing victualling stores for the Army in foreign stations, as well as for the Navy, devolved upon them, although the victualling of both branches of the public force was carried on under distinct departments, was different in kind, and distributed differently on shipboard, and in garrison. The Commissioners of Revision had said there should be some military and some civilians. There could be no objection, nor was there any to Col. Welsh, other than his being appointed by Lord Mulgrave, and every one but the Hon. Baronet allowed his merits. All he had said of Col. Welsh was equally applicable to Capt. Stuart; and in point of justice the Hon. Baronet ought to get up and state, that they have no ability and no integrity, if he wished to throw blame on the Admiralty for these appointments. … motion went to charge the Admiralty with … e without a single argument in support of … He was therefore, compelled to move the previous question.

Mr. H. Martin said he had never heard more warmth nor less argument than in the speech just delivered by the Hon. Gentleman. The fact was, the Admiralty had dismissed, or allowed to re…e, Mr. Marsh, who presided at the Victu… Board, under pretence of his age and in… ies, because the accounts were in arrear, … appointed a person much the senior of … had removed; and the person so ap… had been longer in the Victualling Of… than any other, so that if bad habits were … ey applied in full force to him. … removed, without any … ; and Mr. Moody, who … e of the best accountants … if it were true that the ac… so tremendously in ar… ted, it was very extra… get rid of such a man, … ects so capable of forward… … not but feel indig- nant at the m… which … Hon. Gentle- (Mr. Wa… … ated … on of the Hon… Baronet … whom … the House and the coun… were … for bring- ing it forward, as well as … or many other servic- es he had done to the … blic. Public Boards were not the masters … at House, but ought to be their servants, … to their controul; and the Hon. Gentle… ould have done well to have recollected th… fits the country had received from a Board … hich the Hon. Baronet had been an act… ember. The Commissioners of Naval … iry had said many reports had been m… to the conduct of the Victualling … rd, but not one had been acted on. It was the duty of the House to enforce such a resolution as the present, which might probably prevent such neglects in future. It was not the Hon. Baronet, but the Naval Commissioners who asserted this to be necessary; and though it might be a truism, it came before the House in a much more apposite shape than many others had done. In saying this, he meant no slur on the Admiralty, and the Hon. Gentleman had gone very far out of his way in saying so much on the appointment of Colonel Welsh. He thought that the Hon. Baronet was actuated by the best motives, he hoped he would persist in his present conduct, and he should give the motion his cordial support.

Mr. Wellesley Pole defended, at considerable length, the several removals, and the appointments made in their stead. He thought, however, that what the Hon. Baronet had now brought forward did not call for what his Hon. Friend (Mr. Ward) had said upon it. He was glad the Hon. Baronet had stated the matter as he had done, which allowed that the system of the Victualling Board was so vicious as loudly to call for alteration and reform. There was, however, another Report, which the Hon. Baronet ought to attend to, viz. the 11th, which particularly related to the outports, and which stat… the Victualling Board at Ply… had been charged with 4000 tons of casks more than by his account he ought to be charged with, and another with 4000 tons of casks less than he ought, and yet both accounts had been passed as right. When the Hon. Baronet looked to the various Boards with so jealous an eye, he could have wished the Hon. Baronet had not suffered his own Report, as a Commissioner of Naval Inquiry, to remain for ten months a mere dead letter, though he was all that time in office, and might have brought it into action, and during that period there were no less than eleven millions of accounts in his office which were never looked to by the Board. Many of those accounts had been standing 25 years, and many nearly that, and of those 16 had been reported ready for inspection, but no notice had been taken of them by that Board, of which the Hon. Baronet was a Member, Mr. Marsh, the Deputy Chairman of the Victualling Board, had been allowed to retire at his own request on three-fourths of his salary. Mr. Moody was as incapable of discharging the duties of his office, as if he was defunct. From all the inquiries he had made, it was universally agreed that he was incapable of leading the Board to … into effect those reforms which had been …ded by the Naval Commissioners. He … been allowed, after 49 years service, to …re on three-fourths of his salary; and the Victualling Board was at present constituted in the exact manner recommended by the Commissioners of Revision. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by saying, that as there appeared no shadow of ground for the present motion, he would vote for the previous question.

Mr. Windham said, in his opinion, the whole case lay in the short compass of how far it was necessary to remove some Officers, and put others in their place; he could not see the necessity of this, but it seemed the Hon. Gentleman thought a reform necessary, and so he began, not by changing principles, but by changing men—a very commodious system of reform; he knew none of the Officers but Mr. Marsh and could see no change in him which could warrant his removal; time, however, might have an effect on his mind, which it had not on his body. He defended the motion of Sir C. Pole.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied, that a change of persons only was intended, but a radical reform of system in the most economical way possible. He contended the Right Honorable Gentleman had formed his opinion on partial parts of the report and deduced therefrom general propositions, which could not be denied in the abstract, but which, when

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particularly applied, were defective. He would, therefore, support the previous question. He believed Mr. Marsh was a very zealous officer, but he was incapacitated by age from active service. This was also the case with respect to Mr. Moody.

Mr. Whitbread defended the motion of the Honorable Baronet, and said he had never heard the present Board of Admiralty praised by any but themselves, with whose testimony on the subject it was not to be expected he should be satisfied. They abused the Honorable Baronet for not doing every ... in ... months, and yet they, at the ... years, had only commenced a reform.

Mr. Peter Moore panegyrised the ...able Baronet, and defended his motion.

Admiral Markham supported ... Baronet's motion, as he thought ... ...lly bore him out.

Sir C. Pole shortly replied, and the question was then carried w...

Europe... ...a...

LONDON,—February 13.

The *Bamburg Gazette* of ... 13th ult. announces the following ... endowments to have been registered the ... to the Duke of Dantzic (Lefebre) a reve... 50,000 francs, on the bailliwicks of Cell... ...ien, and Berghen; to the Arch Treasure... ...e of Piacenza (Lebrun) 50,000 francs, f... Wilhelmsburgh, Harburg, and Winsen; to M... ...al Bessieres. (Duke of Istria) 500,000 fr...s, also from Winsen; to General Friant, 30,000 francs, from Lauenstein; and to Gen. Bisson, 30,000 francs, from Neuhaus, in the Lauenburgh Country.

The use of horse-flesh, as a substitute for butcher's meat, continues at Copenhagen; but the consumption has been less than was expected from the wants of the ... —It appears from the official returns, that the number of horses slaughtered in the ..., between the 24th of October and the 8th December, amounted only to 100, and from the 8th December to the 27th January, to no more than 61.—The price for January and February was fixed at 4d. and 5d. per pound, according to the quality.

A bill of indictment is preparing to be preferred at the Middlesex Sessions, against a person for winning more at one time at play, than 10£. under an old Act of Parliament.

A FEW ENGLISH REFLECTIONS ON OUR LATE PRESENT OF A FRIGATE TO HIS HIGHNESS THE DEY OF ALGIERS.

Some of my readers may think that the Dey of Algiers is too insignificant a personage, in these momentous times, even for a political article; but this supposition would be a great piece of disrespect to the gover... ...or ministers, it seems, think him impor... for a political bribe; and the same men ... sent fire and sword into the capital of an European monarch at peace with them, are sending a ship of war with all it's stores as a present to this petty African robber. What posterity will think of this, I know not; but I am sure such a proceeding is utterly beneath a great nation, which pretends to hold the balance of universal justice, or indeed beneath any nation which pretends to greatness or justice at all.

It is politic no doubt for every country, even in the midst of war, to consult it's interest with remote states, to take root in every possible way with it's branches while the storm is beating against it's trunk; but we should know the soil in which we ground our future hopes; we should examine it's consistency, it's depth, and it's powers of increase, and we should never prefer a barren soil while our enemies are suffered to cultivrte much better ones at our expense. God knows how many interests there are which the British government should consult before it thinks of it's piratical acquaintances; but it should at least be recollected, that we have neglected; Persia, have insulted Turkey and Denmark, have lost our chance in Spa... disgusted the inhabitants of P... ye powers of climax!) have wound... count of dignified policy by flattering a ... and a barbarian.

Some men, who can abuse the French emperor excellently well for his vices, are very bad imitators of his cunning. They try to compass small objects by great things, and great things by small; they endeavour to secure the friendship of a peaceful prince, who could never harm them, by violating it in a most magnificent manner; and they think to settle the destinies of the Mediterranean by making a present to one of it's pirates. If Buonaparte has objects in the east, does he proceed, or will he be turned from his purpose, by manœuvers like those; He cultivates, not the friendship of a corsair whom he forced some time ago to deliver up the French captives without fee or reward, but the friendship of a powerful prince, the King of Persia, whose alliance will be of importance to him, and whose intercourse with us has been the result of nothing but the petty grievances we have afforded him. And how does the emperor cultivate the friendship of the Persians! He sends them shrewd and scientific men, who can at once accommodate themselves to the customs of the country, and render themselves familiar with its character and resources; he chooses no ambassador for his pigtail, or his petty accou... kings, and n... with all his ... boldness of ... thus working ... he k...s ve... self ... e wi... he ... ...nts. his messengers are to ... women; and he is present in the knowledge and the ... ese... While he is scientifically, ... possess him... Europe, as ... coast of bar... our influence. ...hough almost im... active and intel... to the sappings ...s we improve ...ll ...ili... ...a become ...iers, if this ... become of ...? We ...s of these ...st in resisting ...ople of Spain had. the views and the vir... ...omby, will not be in ...crombies to Egypt. ... send oth... ...er indeed ...apha Bair... ...gues and for a Turk, if ... arms of the E... ...nque...r: the Sicilians, we know, can... and the Maltese, as a late adventure ... us, will not if they can. When ... att... on Gibraltar comes, and come it wi... God ... bid we should entrust the defence o... ...ast atom to mercenary soldiers.

As to this ri...dous present to the Moor, it is not to be con...ered with any patience. If it were under... notion of preserving our ships, it would ... tempting him still more with a fine spec... of them; if it is to gain his friendship, ... only giving the first example of setting ... alliance up to sale; and who is to expect, th... a barbarian, whose habits, whose governm..., and whose very political existence teach him to keep no faith with nations, will bow to us a jot the lower, because we have given him the first humiliating salutation? If we are to bribe such men with such presents, let us talk no more of our naval dominion, of our proud pre-eminence from shore to shore. Posterity will not believe that we are the same nation, whose ships left a track of renown wherever they went, or that it could be guilty of such a meanness, as long as we had a single vessel with a single Englishman on its deck.

EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

I congratulate you on the result of the late ballot at the India-House, which I hope will be a lesson to our Directors, not to obtrude recommendations upon the Proprietors. They would ... e acted ... more becoming part, had th... ...ined, ... the circumstances in ... were ...ed, from any recommendation ... congratulate you upon having re... ...son, whose conduct in the execu... trust rep... ...n him, was highly exce... ...nd I ... the example will stir... of the ... ...tors to the greater a... ...ote ... than they are in the hab...

So ... ...ted, but more re... main... that several gentlemen ... ...lves for vacancies, which ... ...ture, must soon occur: ... behove us to choose such, ... experience and talents ... ...ost useful; as we have ... am sorry to say, too many ... who are yet sufficiently ... ...e, or their own me... ...uestion) I would pr... candidate should be called u... ...tir... a short summary of h... ...ich he solicits fr... is the nature of hi... ...r whether he has exp... our affairs. Let him ... too old; something ... ...y would be best adapte... of a Director, and if he ...ave s... ...ith ability and fidelity, ...uld give ... preference. He should ...independent in ... ...e and in principles; and he should not hav... ...y mercantile or banking concerns of his ow... for if he has, he will consider our business a... ...uite a secondary object, which we now feel ... be the consequences of electing merchants a... bankers to be our Directors. In the hope that this subject will merit attention from abler pens than mine, I subscribe myself.

Your devoted servant,

A PROPRIETOR.

Bedford-square, Ap... 14.

RU...RE.

BETWEEN

AUSTRIA AND WIRTEMBERG.

Copy of the Note from Baron de Crumpipen, Austrian Envoy, to the Minister of State Count de Taube.

"Stutgard, March 29.

"The undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him by his Excellency Count de Taube, Minister of State and for Foreign Affairs, and which he received a... ...e o'clock this afternoon. He hastens, con...able to his Excellency's wish, to repeat to h... in writing what he communicated verbally to him at nine o'clock this morning.

"His Majesty the King of Wirtemberg has thought proper to recall the subjects and vassals under his sovereignty, without even excepting those who are become subjects of another foreign power, and in annulling the permission and dispensations previously given to many of them, to prescribe to them a period of four weeks, reckoning from the 9th instant, within which they are required to return to the States of his Majesty, or to quit, at least, the Hereditary States of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, as well as the employments they may fill; the whole under a threat that in case of disobedience, their property, in his dominions, will be sequestrate and confiscated. With respect to the persons who are serving in the army of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, it is further signified, that such of them as may be taken with arms in their hands shall be considered and treated as rebels to their country. It is unnecessary to point out the general injustice of this measure, how contrary it is to the law of nations, and to the manifold regards due to a foreign power. The application of it last stated impresses on it the character an open breach of peace with the Court of Austria.

"The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Majesty has, in consequence, received orders from his Court by an extraordinary courier to immediately demand from his Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs the necessary passports to enable him, and the Secretary to the Embassy, to return to Vienna.

"In obeying these orders he requests his Excellency to except the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) "CRUMPIPEN."

Copy of the Note addressed to Baron de Crumpipen, Envoy of Austria, by the Cabinet and State Minister of his Wirtemberg Majesty. Count de Taube.

"Stutgard, March 30.

"The undersigned Minister of State and for Foreign Affairs lost no time in informing the King his master, of the verbal overtures, and the note which M. the Baron de Crumpipen transmitted to him by order of his Court.

"The contents of the letter could not but excite in his Majesty the greatest astonishment, and, in particular the motives of the declaration, have occasioned no less surprise than just resentment.

"Never till now was the right of Sovereigns disputed, to recall into their States ther sudjects and vassals, and to require of them the performance of their first duty, that of serving their country. Never was any Sovereign denied the right of prohibiting his subject from bearing arms in foreign armies, nor that of seizing them as rebels and out laws when found in arms against him.

"If these incontestible rights, the first attributes of Sovereignty, have never been called in question, his Majesty, most assuredly, could not have expected that the execution of them would have been stigmatised as an act of injustice, a violation of the Law of Nations, and a rupture of the peace subsisting between the two powers.

"His Majesty the King can the less conceive how the recall of his subjects and vassals can be regarded by the Imperial Court of Austria in the manner above mentioned, inasmuch as this measure is not new, the last recall being only a repetition of the recalls issued nearly two years ago, in consequence of the engagements contracted by the Treaty of Confederation, known to all Europe, and especially recognised by his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

"The undersigned, without entering farther into the discussion whether the Court of Vienna can think stself authorised to contest with the King, his Master, the exercise of any right of sovereignty whatever, and to describe it as contrary to the Law of Nations, must remark to M. the Baron de Crumpipen, that according to the principles of the same Law of Nations, the sudden and unexpected recall of the Austrian Mission to his Majesty, and the order for its quitting Stutgard, without taking leave, and for demanding passports for its departure, cannot be otherwise regarded than as a *complete rupture* of all the diplomatic relations between the two Courts, and *a formal Declaration of War.*

"The Undersigned, in transmitting to his Excellency the annexed passports, as demanded, has it in charge to inform him, at the same time, that the King has just sent orders to his Envy Extraordinary, Count Beroldingen, to quit Vienna forthwith, in the same manner as the Austrian Legation has quitted Stutgard.

"The Undersigned renews, &c.

(Signed) "TAUBE."

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Code de la Conscription.

(Continued from our last Supplement.)

Art. IX. *Code de la Conscription, ou Recueil Chronologique des Lois et des Arrêtes du Gouvernement, des Decrets Imperiaux relatives à la Levèe des Conscrits, à leur remplacement, aux dispenses de service, &c. depuis l'an VI. jusques et compris l'an XIV. Avec Tables, &c.* 8vo. pp. 270. Paris, 1806.

We have remarked a curious provision connected with this double delinquency. The party is solemnly interdicted under pain of two years imprisonment in irons, from fixing himself, after he is set at liberty, *within twenty leagues of the seat of Government!* The third class of punishment *(les travaux publics)*, is exempt from the iron ball; and, in other respects, only differs from the preceding in the length of the term, which is but three years. A fine of 1500 francs is inseparable from all cases of desertion. Death is inflicted on the deserter to the enemy, and on him who, in deserting from the punishment of the ball, *carries off his own arms or those of his comrades.* The punishment of the ball is adjudged to such as escape into the inteior of the empire with their uniform or with the effects of another: or from the public lapours which are inflicted upon those who are guilty of simple desertion into the interior. In time of war, every officer or soldier, absenting himself for forty-eight hours from his corps, without permission, is reputed a deserter. The laws on the subject of desertion are read to th whole French army on the first Sunday of every month.

We have thus given a brief abstract of the law of the Conscription, collected from the code itself. We shall now proceed to state the nature and effects of its execution, as represented to us by an observer, who, with the best opportunities, has witnessed them in almost every part of France, during the progress of three levies.

The grand characteristic of the present administration of France, is relentless inflexibility. A host of informers secures the fidelity of the executive officers. Cases of the most signal and barbarous rigour, of which we have already given a few examples, crowd all the daily gazettes of the empire, and even the journals of Paris, into which they are compulsively and awkwardly thrust, in order that the quickening impulse of fear may be propagated through the entire mass of servitude. * The columns now before us might nearly warrant the inference, that those tribunals which the weakness and depravity of our nature have rendered indispensable to all civilized communities, are, in France, exclusively occupied with one species of delinquency, happily unknown to the rest of the world. They entitle it, '*Escroquerie en matier de conscription,*' or the extortion of money from persons liable to service, under frandulent promises of procuring them an exemption. A stranger in this 'great nation' is haunted by the spectre of the police; but the native is attended by another 'foul fiend,' still more hideous, and threatening him with more degrading visitations. We have it from good authority, that a traveller frequently meets, on the high roads, and particularly in the vicinity of the great cities, twenty or thirty of those miserable beings, denominated refractory conscripts, guarded by a body of gendarmerie, *and coupled together with a rope attached to a horse's tail, as a badge of disgrace.!* †

Our readers may have observed, in the details of this system, a semblance of tenderness towards persons whose situation is apt to rouse those indignant feelings—that *insurgent* consciousness of right, which undisguised oppression never fails to excite even among the most degraded of human beings. Hypocrisy is the defence of fear against just resentment; and may, therefore, be well entitled, not only the homage which vice offers to virtue, but the tribute which despotism pays to liberty. The provisions on the subject of the Reserve, to which we particularly allude, are altogether illusory. The ostensible purpose of its creation is to supply possible deficiencies, and to assist the armies in cases of great emergency. The emergency, however, has always been found to exist—'Tyrannorum enim preces, nosti, quam permixtæ necessitatibus;' and the reserve is uniformly compelled to march. Not only are all the conscripts of the current year thus swept away; but those of the preceding years, who have obtained a charter of exemption under the conditions prescribed by law, are also dragged into the field by a decree of the military chief of their department. We must not forget to mention another flagrant breach of law, if any enormity can be so called, which is committed, not only with impunity, but under the sanction of public authority. In the first tumults of the revolution, the parochial registers, at no period very accurately kept, were almost wholly neglected. As, therefore, no official document can be produced for youth between seventeen and twenty, the recruiting officers, within the two last years, have taken advantage of this circumstance to include in the conscription numbers whose appearance corroborated their assertion, that they were beyond the age, and whose remonstrances were rendered unavailing by their condition in life. The most formidable, however, of all the evils extraneous to the code we have anylised, is a practice which has prevailed, for some years past, of anticipating *by law* the regular levies. The conscripts, as we know, of 1810 are already called out; and by this it must be understood, that those, who would then attain the age of twenty, are already made to serve in the armies. These and other causes connected with the abuse of unlimited power, bring into the field a numerous population of boys, in appearance scarcely able to endure the accoutrements of a soldier, and who, in their preparatory exercises, are objects both of pity and amazement. 'Un des spectacles les plus extraordinaires de Paris,' said a distinguished personage of that capital to a stranger, 'c'est celui des jeunes conscrits, qui font leurs exercises dans les Champs Elisees. Les vainqueurs du monde ne sont que des enfans.'

For the, great majority, even of the better classes of conscripts it is almost impossible to obtain proxies. When the physical requisites are not wanting in the principal, the government, indeed, studiously discourages substitution. The acknowledged hardships, and indeterminate duration of the military service, tend, moreover, to enhance so enormously the price of the few who are found to possess all the requisite qualifications, that they fall exclusively to the share of the rich. More than 200*l.* is frequently given for a substitute—a sum which, according to the rates of living in France is much more considerable than with us; and far beyond the means of multitudes, who, in that country, with the habits of refined society, maintain an exterior

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* In the winter of 1807, a member of the congregation of St. Sulpice, of the name of Fressinux, undertook to deliver, every Sunday evening, in the church of St. Sulpice, lectures on Christian morality; la morale Chretienne). His auditory was numerous, and consisted principally of young men, attracted by a well merited reputation for eloquence. After three discourses, he was summoned before the police, interrogated concerning his views, and informed, that he could not possibly continue, unless he consented to inculcate on his hearers *the sacred duty of obedience to the conscription.* The lecturer resisted, alleging that this topic was irreconcileably foreign to his subject, and with much difficulty was at length permitted to resume his labours, at the urgent intercession of cardinal Maury, *almoner of the King of Westphalia,* once the undaunted advocate of the Bourbons, now the grateful pensionary and humble parasite of the Bonapartie's! He and some of his old associates have to bear much from their new master; but console themsels with the good old maxim of Sosie, that

'Les coups de baton d'*un Dieu*
Font honneur à qui les endure.'

† We find in the Journal de l'Empire, under the Paris head of the 21st October 1807, a paragraph, in which it is stated, that a recent act of amnesty had brought back *to their colours two hundred and four refractory* conscripts, and *ninety-two* deserters of the department of *Orne*; of which department, the *whole contingent* does not amount to more than 602 in a levy of 69,000 men!

of tolerable ease. Of this class are the *amnestied* emigrants and old proprietaries, who enjoy, under the new dynasty, something of the abstract right, and but little of the benefits of *postliminium*; and who, in the bitterness of mortified pride, and the sadness of pining recollection, struggle to uphold a decent establishment with small fragments of their former estates.* The Revolution has, on the whole, had the effect of an Agrarian law: and the equilization of fortunes is, at this moment, among the most prominent vestiges which the tempest has left behind, for the instruction of the world,—a consequence over which, in obedience to the dictates of reason, we should perhaps exult. But it is not easy to contemplate, without feelings of strong sympathy, the numbers of impoverished families and decayed gentlemen, who, wrestling with memory and destiny, under a perpetual recurrence of painful comparisons & hopeless wishes, exhibit throughout France, striking monuments of the instability of human affairs, and salutary examples to the privileged orders and corrupt governments of other countries.

To persons of this description, who hate and despise their government,—to the great body of professional men, and of drooping merchants and manufacturers, who educate their children with care and tenderness, and who find no compensation in the splendour of the imperial diadem, for the degradation of their own order, and the loss of domestic comfort, the conscription appears the maximum of human suffering,—the most odious of all wrongs, and the most vexatious of all injustice. The Lycees, or public schools, the seminaries of ecclesiastical noviciates, the universities of law and physic, are all subject to the visits of the recruiting officer, and forced to surrender up their pupils, without exception of genius or taste, at a period of life when the morals are in a state of oscillation—when the character of the frame itself is scarcely determined, and the understanding but in the first stages of developement. Parents are not only made to suffer the pains of a separation under such circumstances, but are condemned to the inexpressible grief of seeing the principles and manners of their children exposed to total wreck, in the infectious communion of the common soldiery, the meanest and most profligate of mankind. The impressment of a British seaman is doubtless a revolting spectacle, but falls far short of the scene of real distress, exhibited at the balloting of a conscription, when the parents or friends of the conscript are indulged, as is often the case, in drawing his ticket from the fatal urn. The piercing shrieks and tumultuous acclamations alternately uttered on these occasions, by a people to whom nature has allotted such vivacity of character, wholly overpower the feelings of a spectator, and conduct him irresistibly to the conclusions we have adopted, concerning the spirit with which the imperial dispensations are obeyed.

We by no means condemn, but indeed cordially approve, schemes of levies, which would summon, *inexorably*, all ranks to *the defence of the state*, and compel the opulent to make ample pecuniary retribution for the loss of their personal service in foreign operations. But the French conscription, as must be already apparent, rests upon quite another basis; and, under the garb of equality, acts with a most partial and vexatious pressure. Men of large fortune, the least respectable of the community of France at this moment; either monopolize the substitutes, or corrupt the inspecting officers, and thus disentangle themselves from the trammels of the law. The parasites of the court, by intrigue and favour, secure the same immunity to themselves and their friends. The great military and civil dignitaries of the empire are privileged *ex-officio* and this exemption will be gradually extended to all whose zeal is useful to prop the greatness of the ruling power. The burden, then, falls with accumulated weight upon the class of persons whom we have mentioned in a former page; and a still greater evil is inflicted, by thus confounding them with the dregs and lees of the community. Feelings and habitudes should be consulted in every general act of legislation; and in this instance, the distress and inconvenience occasioned to the lower orders, bear no proportion to the misery inflicted on the higher and middling ranks of the people. It is unnecessary, too, to have recourse to so comprehensive a plan of compulsion; for the creation of a force adequate to all the purposes of *ordinary warfare*. Louis XIV. when at war with the whole of the North of Europe, maintained an army of 300,000 men, principally made up by voluntary levies; and under the last unfortunate monarch of that name, the forces of the kingdom, recruited in the same manner, amounted to 200,000; of which Paris alone furnished annually 6000, although it now yields but 1400 for the conscription.

Notwithstanding the familiarizing experience of the past, and the certain expectation of the future, every new conscription spreads consternation through all the families of the empire. From the commencement of the war against Prussia, until the termination of the campaign in Poland, three several levies were raised: the last of which, proposed in the spring of 1807, created a sensation that is not to be adequately described. Although *all correspondence relative to the position of the armies was rigorously interdicted, and no letters suffered to pass without scrutiny*, it was impossible wholly to conceal, at least from the public of Paris, the dreadful mortality which afflicted the march, and the incredible hardships inseparable from the movements of the troops—labouring under a scarcity of provisions, and the unaccustomed rigours of a northern winter. A third conscription was generally viewed as an undertaking much too bold for the internal administration, situated as it then was,—and particularly, at a moment when a belief was current, among all ranks, that the Emperor would be unable to extricate himself from the embarassments in which he was supposed to be involved. The government appeared sensible of the hazard; and in order to prepare the public mind for the event, caused their intention to be announced in whispers through circles and three thousand coffee-houses of the captial. The effect was everywhere visible, even to the eye of a cursory observer—an impression of terror upon the countenances of those, who either were themselves exposed to the danger, or shuddered at the prospect of new revolutionary alarms,—of suspicion, and joy but half disguised, in the lowering brows of the turbulent and disaffected, constantly on the alert to improve the concurrence of opportunity, and who hailed this desperate expedient, as a confirmation of their hopes relative to the perils of the army. The orator of the government, *Renaud St. Jean D' Angely*, shed tears of real or affected sorrow, as he stated the necessity of the measure;

(Continued in the Supplement.)

* From the period of the emission of assignats, in the year 1790, until 1801, the sale of national domains in France produced upwards of 100 millions Sterling. These domains were principally made up of the confiscated property of emigrants, and served to defray the public expences in the first years of the Revolution. *(Ramel, Histoire des Finances de la epublique)* Even in 1803, this sale continued, and produced about 18 millions francs *(Comptes Generaux du trefor public)*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

CHOLIAPAH MOODELLIAR,
vers.
VENCATASAWMY REDDY.

THE Sheriff's Sale of a House and Ground situated at Royapettah in the Village of St. Thome, between the Houses of Chinniah Moodelly and Vencataramah Reddy, measuring in length from East to West 65 feet, and in breadth from North to South 36½ feet, or thereabouts, seized in the above cause is to take place on the Premises, on Monday next the 20th Instant, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART,
SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MADRAS, 14th November, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the Estat and Effects of BENJAMIN ROEBUCK, ESQUIRE, late a Civil Servant, in the Honorable Company's Service, deceased; having been granted to MRS. CATHERINE ROEBUCK, Widow and Executrix, and WILLIAM ABBOTT and RICHARD ARTHUR MAITLAND, ESQUIRES, the Surviving Executors therein mentioned.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to RICHARD ARTHUR MAITLAND, the Acting Executor, and all those indebted to or holding any property belonging to the said Estate, are desired to pay their debts and deliver such property to the said Acting Executor without delay.

FORT ST. GEORGE, October 31, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Te[...]ment of Mr. JOHN VEYNOT, late of G[...]jam, Merchant, deceased; having been grant[...]d by the Supreme Court at Madras to Mr. THOMAS LIMB, and Mr. JOHN DINEE, the Executors therein named.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to the said Executors.

GANJAM, October 25, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the Estate and Effects of BEILBY HODGSON, Esq. late one of the Judges of the Provincial Court in Malabar, deceased; having been granted to A. BELL, Esq. one of the Executors named therein.—All Persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. Attornies to the said Executor.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE COMMITTEE for the ensuing MADRAS RACES, take an early opportunity of announcing to the Settlement and to the Subscribers at out Stations, that the Days of Running are fixed for Saturday the 20th.—Wednesday the 24th.—and Saturday the 27th of January 1810.

MADRAS, November 13, 1809.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME, full-bodied CURRICLE, with a pair of exceeding good and quiet BAY HORSES, one of them an Arab, and HARNESS. The Curricle makes into a Bandy, and either Horse will go in single Harness, and also in a Saddle.

They are parted with for no fault. The owner being obligated to procure a conveyance of another kind is the sole reason for their being offered for Sale.

The price is 475 Pagodas. A light Sociable would be taken, at a fair valuation, in part, or whole payment.

For particulars enquire of Messrs. Balfour, and Hogg, No. 16, Stringer Street, or at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE,

At John Branson's,
A FINE TONED
PATENT
PIANO FORTE,
By Clementi and Co.
PRICE 130 PAGODAS.

Popham's Broadway, 15th Nov. 1809

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be [...]on,

By Bal[...] Hog[...],

AT THE[...]
No. 16, STR[...]
On FRIDAY [...]
SA[...]E

A [...]

Europe [...]

A MER[...]

ABOUT LEAVING T[...]
Consisting Ch[...]g of

LADIES [...] white Silk Hose, half Cotton Hose, [...]lk Ditto, Ladies Silk Pic N[...]cks an[...]es, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of differe[...] co[...]rs, handsome Europe Calico of patte[...]s for Ladies Gowns, Ribbons of different co[...]rs, [...]engal Muslins and Dooreas, Muslin Po[...]ket [...]d Neck Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Cotto[...] and Leather Gloves, China Black Silk Nec[...] Handkerchiefs, Ladie[...] Europe and Bengal Sh[...]s, a few pieces Canton Cloth, White Mediu[...] Nankeen, Izaries and Blue Mooreas, Ladie[...] and Gentlemen's Morocco Pocket Books, Stati[...]ary, Perfumery, Cutlery, Oilman's Stores, c[...]sisting of Pine and Dutch Cheeses, Squares [...] Pickles, &c. &c.

A few dozen of Nesbitt'[...] Port Wine and Hoffman's Cherry Ratafia—si[...]y dozen of good Pale Ale.

ALSO

SUNDRY ARTICLES
OF
PLATE, &c. &c.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour & Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
No. 16, STRINGER STREET,
On TUESDAY next, the 21st Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AE HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A COLLECTION of Books, among which are several Valuable Works.

Catalogues of which wi[...] be publish[...]d and distributed.

FOR SALE ON C[...]MISSIO[...]

By Balfo[...] & H[...]g,

A NEAT light C[...] bodie[...] [...]th HOOD, perfec[...]

Price [...]

Three second-han[...] four PALANQUINS.

FOR SALE[...]

By Balfo[...]g,

EXCELLENT Cognia[...] superior quality and [...] [...]en universally app[...] [...]er dozen, a few doze[...] [...]at has been six years [...] a half Pagodas per [...] Arrack, warranted g[...] half Pagodas per dozen[...] [...]egar, at three Pagodas per doze[...]

FOR S[...]LE.

AT MR. HOGG'S,
COACH MANUFACTORY,
ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
THE UNDERMENTIONED
ARTICLES.

AN Elegant and fash[...]nable Charriott, in perfect repair, [...]as not been long in use.

A Light Handson[...] [...]kto, neatly fitted up with seat for driving in reins.

A Roomy full bodied Curricle, elegantly fitted up with Hood, Lamps, &c.

A ditto, ditto, on Telegraph Springs.

A ditto, ditto, with Shafts to answer as a Bandy.

Two very strong Platform Cart[...]

AND

An Elegant Bengal Built Palanq[...]in.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 20th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
VIZ.

T[...] Blackwood Cots with Bedding.
[...]d do. do.
[...] do. do.
[...]n handsome Blackwood Chairs.
[...]lackwood Chairs.
[...]ining Tables.
One [...] Tables.
One ditto [...]
Thr[...] do. of B[...]wo[...] [...]ade Stands.
Thr[...] Sofas.
Glass, China, [...]d Queens Ware.
Globe and W[...] Lamps.
Table Shade[...]

ALSO

An Iron Cas[...]t.
A Brass Fug[...]
A Brass Mor[...] [...]d Pestle.

AND

SUNDR[...] [...]THER ARTICLES.

BY ORDER O[...] J. BALFOUR AND J. BAKER, ESQUIRES, AGENTS FOR VICTUALLING IN INDIA.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE VICTUALLING STORES,
O[...] THE BEACH,
On FR[...]Y, the 24th Instant,
AT HA[...] PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY OF

GOOD Oatmeal, landed from His Majesty's Ship Clorinde, and sundry condemned Provisions, Casks, Packs, Staves, Heading Pieces, and Iron Hoops, landed from His Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The lots to be paid for and cleared away immediately.

VICTUALLING OFFICE, 15th *November*, 1809.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOM,
[...]ACING THE ESPLANADE,
FRIDAY next, [...]e 17th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
[...] 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES:

A QUANTITY of Ladies Wearing Apparel, several Articles of Glass, China & Queen's Ware, thirty Doors and Windows of different dimensions, the particulars of which will be mentioned in Hand-Bills.

ON THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,

Three Travelling Doolies, and several Conveyances, the particulars respecting them will be mentioned in Hand Bills on the day of Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Pepper and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
To-morrow, THURSDAY, 16th the Instant,
TA HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A VARIETY
OF
[...]RTICLES,
THE PARTICULASS OF WHICW,
WILL BE SPECIFIED
IN HAND BILLS.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

By Ashton & Meppen,

A BEAUTIFUL ARAB HORSE about six years of age, warranted sound and free from vice, his price moderate.

FOR RRIVATE SALE,

By Ashton & Meppen,

A FEW pieces of extra fine Long Cloths, intended for Ladies Gowns, also a few pieces of 32 Punjum of a fine texture, the prices of the above are very reasonable.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJO[...]S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to whi[...]ey remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the PEONS may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the [...]me in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future

SUPPLEM[illegible]NT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

[illegible]NESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1809.

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(Continued from the fourth Page)

and the Senate received it, contrary to their hab[illegible] silent acquiescence, and dismay.* In order to [illegible] all general feeling, it was found adviseable t[illegible] the new call for the 80,000 men, by a cla[illegible] enacted, that they were then to be merely [illegible] and retained within the limits of the empire, as [illegible] nal guard. Circumstances enabled them to adhe[illegible] this condition, which, we need [illegible] add, would have [illegible] the armies h[illegible] a defeat, [illegible] campaign been protracted to a [illegible] distant term [illegible] was the established practice of [illegible] Romans, in foreign wars, to maintain an ar[illegible] Italy, re[illegible] march in case of disaster: and [illegible] to t[illegible] policy was indispensable fo[illegible] recal Victory, had she de[illegible] drive his antagonist to the co[illegible] peace, by intimidating him with [illegible] inexhaustible assailants.

It is not easy to conv[illegible] during this period of und[illegible] t[illegible] ited [illegible] majority of [illegible] inhabitants, [illegible] present gove[illegible] are [illegible] that no doub[illegible] then [illegible] rtained [illegible] its immediate dissolution, i[illegible] armies [illegible] been [illegible] and dispersed. We are told that th[illegible] portion of idle, profligate and desperate adventure[illegible] om the Revolution has engendered, or acciden[illegible] cted in Paris, is truly astonishing; and that [illegible] still to be found, among the literati of every cla[illegible] ven in the deliberative assemblies, a numerous [illegible] ith a marked predilection for Republican inst[illegible] The first were, and are, ripe and eager for any [illegible] and the latter, equally prepared to reassert th[illegible] urite opinions and co-operate in the subversi[illegible] government, by which they are held in conten[illegible] reduced to a most abject and contumelious servit[illegible] As Paris, together with the rest of the empire, [illegible] left almost destitute of troops, the danger was on[illegible] to be counteracted, by quickening the vigilance, and multipling the terrors, of their domestic inquisition. Among the anomalies the[illegible] is none more incomprehensible, than the empire which this tribunal exercises over the whole nation. A people, of, all others, the most mercurial in their temper—the most thoughtless in their levity—the most ungovernable in their fury,—under the influence of this power, lose the distinguishing feature of their character: and on subjects connected wi[illegible] public weal, display the vigilance of habitual fear [illegible] the sobriety and reserve of consummate prud[illegible] hey know and observe, as it were instinctively, t[illegible] ise limits assigned to the range of language; and [illegible] nscious that a mysterious ubiquity is one of the attr[illegible] utes of this searching police, discipline accordingly the tongue and the countenance, even in their domestic seclusion. Whoever has had occasion to know the present state of Parisian society, will be struck with the prophetic accuracy of the following description, as applied to the aspect it wore at the period of which we are speaking. 'Non alias magis 'anxia et pavens civitas gens adversum proximos, con-'gressus, colloquia, nota ignotaque aures vitari, etiam 'muta atque inanima, tectum et parietes circumspec-'tabantur. Unde plena omnia suspicionum et vix se-'creta domum sine formidine. Sed plurimum trepi-'dationis in publico. Ut quemque nuntium fama at-'tulerat animum vultumque conversi, ne diffidere dubiis 'ne parum gaudere prosperis viderentur,' &c. 'Coacto 'vero in curiam Senatu, arduus rerum omnium modus, 'ne contumax silentium, ne suspecta libertas.' *(Tacit. Hist. lib. i.)*

In the midst of disquietude and fear, public festivals were multiplied, in order to give an air of confidence to the administration at home;—[illegible] an unusual degree [illegible] splendour brightened the court of [illegible] mained in Paris, and took a princip[illegible] mummeries of despotism. Her Majesty [illegible] glittering before the public eye, either at the [illegible] *cercles* of the Thuilleries, the numerous and magnificent *fêtes* of the *Luxembourg* and the *Garde-Meuble*, or in the theatres, at the meanest of which she condescended to assist, and to inhale the in incense of the multitude.* The bulletins announcing the most brilliant successes were regularly kept back for some days, and rumours of disaster intentionally circulated, that the grateful intelligence might produce the greater sensation. These, and other contrivances, however, we are informed, had but little effect in quickening the sluggish loyalty of the body of the people. That emulation of servitude, which is signally conspicuous in

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* *Before* the law was passed by the Senate, the Minister of Police had issued his orders for the appearance of the conscripts of Paris at the registry. So securely did he rely upon the compliant disposition of that venerable body!

† The members of the institute were formerly distinguished for their Republican spirit, and did resist, with some marks of energy, the title of *Imperial*, which was proposed for their body. Nevertheless, they are condemned to hold this language, in one of their late addresses to the Emperor—" Sire, Les premiers corps de l'état, en deposant au pied du trône, l'hommage de leur respects, de leur admiration, de leur amour, ont epuisé toutes les expressions consacrés á ces sentimens *L'Institut* qui ne pourroit que les repeter avec moins d'advantage, et qui sans doute échoueroit e[illegible] d'exprimer avec de foibles paroles votré glo[illegible] L'Institut, se renferme dans sa [illegible] &c. &c. At a sitting of 18th Jan[illegible] was read from the Emperor to an extraor[illegible] cation of this sapient body, setting forth, th[illegible] La Lande, who was then Professor of Astronomy, and had published something offensive to the President of the Senate, *had fallen into a state of infancy* (un etat d' enfance), and enjoining him to print nothing more under his own name. The astronomer appeared to be flattered with this mark of the Imperial notice, and declared that he would conform to the instruction.

* Suetonius remarks of Augustus—'Spectaculorum et assiduitate et varietate atque magnificentia omnes antecessit.' There is a wide difference between the two monarchs; but a close affinity, in many respects, between the people.

the [illegible] Swi[illegible] ver[illegible] [illegible] fficers,† and 'mercenary [illegible] h, under all absolute go-[illegible] s have evinced so disgraceful [illegible] ittle [illegible] en among the lower class-[illegible] nii[illegible] for the most part, a chil-[illegible] sonal exhibitions of the in-[illegible] to have lost, in this respect, [illegible] r nation.

[illegible] and [illegible] mble precautions [illegible] to those who only view at [illegible] ne of this tremendous go-[illegible] flected on the various dan-[illegible] ll of a power founded in [illegible] what rapidity of descent [illegible] ments have sometimes [illegible] cumstances of the [illegible] warrant the presumption, [illegible] as it were, on the surface [illegible] sive weight,—with no prescriptive [illegible] ew artificial barriers,—with no [illegible] love,—might have been struck down [illegible] the [illegible] of adversity. The alarm which was evidently f[illegible] while it gilds the future with a ray of hope, parti[illegible] great maxim, which cannot be to[illegible] upon the rulers of every c[illegible] at for power, there is no more perishable [illegible] on than fear. 'Qui vero,' says Cicero, 'in liber[illegible] ita se instituunt, ut metuantur, his 'nihil e[illegible] potest dementius: quamvis enim demersæ 'sint le[illegible] alicujus opibus, quamvis timefacta libertas, '—emer[illegible] unt tamen hæc aliquando, aut judiciis tacitis 'aut oc[illegible] ltis de honore suffragiis: acriores autem 'morsus [illegible] unt intermissæ libertatis, quam retentæ.' *(Cic. de [illegible] ficiis, lib ii. cap. vii.)*

We ma[illegible] readily believe, that, if the conscription be hateful t[illegible] Frenchmen, it must be still more so to the countries [illegible] nexed to their empire. In Italy, and the low count[illegible] es, many motives conspire to sharpen the sensibility [illegible] the sufferers, and to foment that rancorous anim[illegible] ty which, as we are assured, is generally entertaine[illegible] against their oppressors. Their hereditary antipathie[illegible] well known to the reader of history, and certainly [illegible] to be subdued by the events of our own era—the i[illegible] lculable and *heart struck* evils inflicted upon them [illegible] the republic and her armies; 'the record of which is written in the flesh and cannot be erazed,'—the ruin of their old and favourite institutions—the defacement of their monuments of superstition and art—the impoverishment of all classes, and the actual stoppage of every source of private comfort and public prosperity.* Under the exasperation of past and present wrongs, they send forth their youth with a reluctance which may be easily imagined, and of which their oppressors are fully aware. In the distribution of the levies among the departments, the contingent allotted to the incorporated territories is designedly small; but the proportion, nevertheless, of their refractory conscripts is astonishingly great; and the coercive measures for the punishment of disobedience, tend to increase the odium of the law itself. The common ends of political dominion and the purposes of fiscal regulation, of the conscription, and of espionage, has given a monopoly of all offices of profit or trust to Frenchmen,—whose conciliatory manners and affected moderation are insufficient to allay the jealousy resulting from their intrusion. As the Romans spread themselves over the provinces of their Empire, these new conquerors inundate every country where the supremacy of their arms is felt and acknowledged. The Napoleon Code and the language of its authors are established in the courts of Westphalia; and the government and civil employ-[illegible] are admin[illegible] ered almost exclusively by French-[illegible] Clerks [illegible] een draughted from the post offices [illegible] to con[illegible] milar establishments in Hamburgh [illegible] ntzick, [illegible] ustom house officers of Bordeaux [illegible] ntz regu[illegible] the whole Baltic coast. In the [illegible] s nomina[illegible] allied to France, (which are treat-[illegible] ss lenity [illegible] an [illegible] e territories annexed to her [illegible] lic aut[illegible] s every where exercised by [illegible] and w[illegible] rescript of the imperial le-[illegible] , priv[illegible] pacity does not fail to devour. [illegible] ederation of the Rhine are [illegible] scription; for, like the Ro-[illegible] not to make their subjects [illegible] elves, the modern pacifica-[illegible] upplies of men, but extorts [illegible] r the pay and clothing of their [illegible] the Minister of the French [illegible] budget of 1807, felicitated [illegible] ect, in the following terms. [illegible] protected your people, both [illegible] burdens of war. Your ar-[illegible] arvest of glory one of fo-[illegible] h has assured their support, [illegible] ay.' This compliment has [illegible] of flattery.—During the [illegible] the north, the treasury [illegible] nowing.—It is their object,† not

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[illegible] adulation offered to [illegible] the lower *order of se-*[illegible] a adeo infecta et adulati-[illegible] modo primores civitates, [illegible] *protegenda erat.* Sed [illegible] rs eorum qui prætura [illegible] *senatores*, certatim ex-[illegible] censerent.' *(Annal lib. iii. [illegible] iv.)*

* [illegible] Brissot [illegible] ss to his constituents for an official statement o[illegible] sufferings of Belgium during the Revolution.

† In the report of [illegible] minister of war, of July 1807, on the results of the w[illegible] with Prussia, the number of Prussian prisoners is es[illegible] ated at 5179 officers; and 123,413 privates and sub[illegible] erns; and of killed, at about 50,000. Comparing this statement with the official report of Berlin in 1805, we should have about 60,000 men for the actual force of that once potent monarchy.—The report of *Visconti*, one of the directors of the '*Musee Imperiale des Arts*,' deserves to be placed [illegible] the side of that of the War-Minister. It record[illegible] paintings; 242 rare and precious manuscripts, many of them oriental; 50 statues, 80 [illegible] 192 articles of bronze, armour, [illegible] as th[illegible] hich 'the Protector of the Arts' had co[illegible] in the north during his campaign.

merely to crush the armies, but to ruin the finances of that quarter, in order that the means and the hope of future resistance, may be more completely extinguished. In the above mentioned *Rationarium*, the '*Recettes extraordinaires et exterieures*,' are stated at more than thirty-two millions of livres; a sum exclusive of the exactions for the maintenance of the troops, the splendid establishments of the generals, and the gratification of private cupidity.—This surplus is thrown into the list of 'Ways and Means,' to give colour to an idea publickly instilled, that foreign *tribute* will one day wholly exonerate the masters of the world from the burdens under which they now groan; as in the history of the Roman power, the military at all times, and, at one period, the whole states of Italy, were exempted from taxation.‡

If there be one principle of military discipline sanctioned by the universal experience of mankind, it is, that soldiers should be kept in a state of unremitting activity. No great commander has ever appeared, with whom this was not a leading maxim; and it may be taken as an axiom, that no conquering army will ever issue from the walls of an idle garrison, or the ale-houses of a populous city. In att[illegible] ding to the general analogy of our constitution, we must be at once sensible, that the soldier who, when at a distance from the theatre of war, is not inured to extreme labour, and the officer whose eye is not habitually exercised in contemplating the image of his profession, in somewhat of its native proportions, can never be well prepared for the duties of a campaign. The science of command, and the mechanism of subordination, are not to be acquired by mere manual training, or by the evolutions of small bodies of men; but must be studied on a large scale—in great camps and general movements. All the commentators on the tactics of the antients, are struck with the importance which they attached to these objects; and represent the fatigues of their military, even in an interval of peace, as prodigies of human endurance. Augustus, Adrian and Trajan employed the 170,000 men that constituted the peace-establishment of their empire, in public works; and it is to their labours that we may trace the great roads, bridges and causeways, of which such magnificent vestiges are still extant in the southern parts of Europe. We need not expatiate upon the chances of success for a general who wages war with an army to which there is truly no other difference between the field of battle and the field of parade, than the effusion of blood.

There is no part of the Roman policy which the French have more studiously copied, than their attention to military discipline. It is their intention, as they express it, to form '*Une generation propre a la guerre et a la gloire*'—'*Un peuple guerrier porté a la gloire par ses loix,*' &c. and for this purpose, the boys of all the *lycees* of the empire are made to march to their classes, by the sound of the drum, and are taught the manual exercise during their hours of recreation. The exercises of the conscripts, after their union at the depots, are incessant, and of a nature to qualify them for the severest hardships. Not a moment of rest is allowed in the *short* interval between their incorporation and their march to the frontiers or to the enemy. The troops retained in France, which always consist of raw recruits, are collected in numerous bodies, and disciplined without intermission, upon a scale large enough to familiarize the private to the tumult of general action, and the officer to the use of the military *coup d'œuil*. The camp of Boulogne is intended for this purpose; and should rather be imitated as a nursery for soldiers, than dreaded as an assemblage of invaders. Fatigue, and the penalties of misconduct, make a dreadful havoc among the conscripts, whose youth and condition entail a peculiar delicacy of frame and habits. The waste of life, however, is not one of the objects of imperial solicitude. An unlimited controul over the population of the country, enables them to replace every deficiency,‡ and the survivors are poured into the field with bodies

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‡ (Plutarch and Pliny.) Montesquieu remarks, that 'in immoderate governments there is an indemnity for 'the weight of the taxes,—which is liberty. In despotic 'countries, that there is an equivalent for liberty,—'which is the lightness of the taxes.' *(L'Esprit des Leis, liv. 13 c. 12.)* The French have scarcely this consolation as yet. The budget of 1807 states the whole receipts of the treasury for the preceding year at 986,982,539 livres. It is well known to their officers, that this *printed amount* falls greatly short of what is actually collected. The real revenue may be estimated at 55 millions sterling. Pouchet calculates the whole product of industry throughout the empire, at something more than 250 millions sterling. This, however, must be greatly exaggerated, as he includes a large amount for colonial produce. In Colquhoun's Tables for 1803, the whole income of *England and Wales* is rated at 222 millions sterling;—the whole taxes, including war-imposts and the poor-rates at 40 millions. This is 18 *per cent.* upon the national income. It is stated, that the proportion, to the opulent classes, is about 28 *per cent.*; to the middling 20.; to the third, 16; and to the labouring classes about 9. It may be well to annex here the official statement of the French minister of finances on the operation of the property-tax in France. He is suggesting the necessity of reform in the mode of collection; and states, 'that, while some proprietors paid '*in 1806, the fourth, the third, the moiety, and still 'more, of their incomes,—others were only taxed at the 'rate of one twentieth, one tenth, and one hundredth.*' He adds, that this evil may not be so sensibly felt in great towns; but indulges in an emphatic exclamation, concerning its influence on the happiness of families in the country. Adopting the preceding *data* with regard to France, [illegible] jecturing what must be the situation of her tribu[illegible] y states at this moment, and considering our resources, we may still perhaps apply, to the pre[illegible] period, a remark made by Mr. Burke in 1769, 'that England is more lightly taxed than any other country in Europe; with a system of collection infinitely less vexatious and oppressive.

‡ Were I to raise a new army, says Machiavel, I would choose them between 17 and 40;—to recruit an old one, I would always have them of seventeen. *(Art. de la Guerre, liv 1. c. 6.)*

moulded into strength,§ and minds completely broken to the yoke. Thus, it was found that, with the aid of his probation,—of austere discipline,—and *of confidence in their commanders*, the French troops support[illegible] the privations and severities of the winter campaign of Poland, better than their adversaries, who fought under every natural adventage.

The fear of punishment, the dread of shame, and the hope of reward, are all made to operate in their system with the strongest effect. Blows, which tend to weaken the sense of personal dignity, are never given; but, when the resources of reproach and disgrace prove insufficient, recourse is had to the utmost rigours of solitary imprisonment, and to the penalties we have detailed in a former part of this article. They know the full value, too, of the *esprit de corps*, which has so often changed poltroons into heroes; and employed every art to excite and maintain it, by minute divisions and invidious oppositions, employed particularly during the operations of a campaign. It requires little more than one or two years to make veterans of men thus fashioned and conducted; who, according to the bent of their genius, are precipitated in every movement, and led on impetuously to every attack; and whose murmurs, if time were given for the intrusion of discontent, would be lost in the tumults of incessant agitation. By the dispersion of the new conscripts, as we have seen *individually* among their *veteran* predecessors of a few campaigns, disaffection evaporates without danger to the Government; and the former are gradually assimilated to their companions. Once without the sphere of their domestic attractions, with no hope of escape, and conscious that their destiny is irreversibly fixed, they accommodate themselves to circumstances with the facility which belongs to a temperament preeminently flexible and ardent. They are kept as much as possible beyond the frontiers, not merely for the purposes of conquest and rapine, but in order that they may the sooner lose the qualities of the citizen, and become altogether the creatures of the general. With a view to render this conversion more perfect, and more secure for the Government, the principal leaders are frequently transferred from one corps to another, in order that no dangerous attachment to individuals may arise from a long continuance in the same command.|| If their service has its extraordinary hardships, it has also its peculiar rewards. Their prototypes of antiquity never more successfully reconciled the restraints of discipline and the license of pillage. Death is inexorably inflicted, as we have seen announced in their bulletins, for the slightest transgressions, when it is deemed expedient to enforce order: but we need not be told, that the signal for riot is often given by the general, and the abstinence of the soldier [illegible] lly required. After twenty years, he becomes of right a member of the legion of honour; and, as such, is entitled to a small pension for life. This long term, however, is anticipated in numerous instances. Individuals who signalize themselves are promoted on the field of battle, or singled from the ranks with the most encouraging solemnities; and sometimes, for very obvious reasons, invested with the insignia of the order, and dismissed to their homes with the booty they may have acquired.

By a law of the Directory, no person (with the exception of engineers) could become officers, who had not served three years in a subordinate capacity. The revolution naturally opened the way to merit; and, seconded by this admirable policy, has filled all the posts of their army with men, who unite in themselves the qualities of the soldier with the excellencies that qualify for command. It is not hazarding too much to assert, that nine tenths of the present French officers have sprung from the ranks. Educated in distant camps, they know no other country; and, habituated by long devotion to the trade of war, it has become their element and their passion. Their whole fortune is staked on the sword; and their attachment is therefore necessarily secured, under the *auspicious* influence of a leader, whose indefatigable ambition occupies them in their favourite pursuits, and whose *liberal impartiality* feeds the hope of preferment, and divides the fruits of conquest. To their credit and example is due much of that spirit, which, notwithstanding the causes of alienation heretofore detailed, seems to animate the whole frame of the army; and no small share of that portentous success which has attended the course of the French arms. Of the eighteen Marechaux d'Empire, fourteen have either emerged from the ranks, or ascended from the lowest employments.*

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§ We have received a particular account of the toilsome and incessant exercises of a body of 20,000 men, encamped at Meudon, in August 1806, under the pretext of rewarding their exploits in the North with a great festival at Paris. This was meant as a mask to their leaders' designs upon Prussia, which were then irrevocably determined. No festival was ever celebrated; but the troops were exercised for six hours a day in a deep and wet meadow, Bonaparte himself directing their manœuvres the whole time; and some ti[illegible] es under a course of almost incessant rain and temp[illegible]

|| Machiavel (Art. de la Guer.) attr[illegible] tes all the civil wars and conspiracies of the Ro[illegible] n empire, after the time of Julius Cæsar, to the m[illegible] atenance of the generals in the same command.

* *Bessieres*, originally a common soldier, became in 1796 a captain of infantry in the army of Italy.—*Brune*, a printer at the commencement of the revolution, a member of the club of Cordeliers, and an intimate friend of Danton, commenced his military career in 1793.—*Augereau*, a private in the Neapolitan service 1787, became soon after a fencing-master at Naples; in 1792 entered as a volunteer in the army of Italy; and in 1794 was a general of brigade in the army of the Pyrenees.—*Bernadotte*, at the commencement of the revolution, a serjeant in the regiment *de Royal Marine*; in 1794 a general of division.—*Jourdan* enlisted in 1778, but left the service in 1794; was a shopkeeper at the commencement of the revolution.—*Kellerman* began his career as a simple hussar *in the regiment of Constans*.—*Lasnes*, originally a common soldier, became, in 1795, adjutant of division in the national guard of Paris.—*Massena*, a subaltern in the Sardinian service at the beginning of the revolution, in 1793 became a general of brigade.—*Mortier*, a Cap-

Most of the generals of division, and others who hold the principal commands, have the same origin, and sufficiently prove that war is an experimental science, and that military renown is not the prerogative of birth, but the harvest of toil, or the bounty of fortune.

These men, whose duties have almost wholly estranged them from the refinements and indulgences of polished intercourse, retain all the leading features of their original department in life;—a fierce and turbulent nature,—a wild, irregular ambition,—a total Ignorance of the mility of civil laws,—and a sovereign contempt for letters. As they partake largely of the prey, they zealously co-operate in the views of him, whom necessity or chance has led them to acknowledge as a master; but, should he be prematurely removed from the scene, we are not inclined to suppose, that his posthumous aims will be accomplished with equal fidelity. If it be true, as has been remarked, that military governments are at all times hostile to regular monarchical succession, we can scarcely conceive the possibility of a quiet transmission of power in France, under her present circumstances. The military, of every description, are also said, to be very unfit guardians, for a legal constitution; and this observation is particularly applicable to the imperial generals, in whose minds no idea of subordination to civil authority, or of uncontested descent in the reigning family, could ever have taken root. The same daring enterprize which has borne them forward to their present elevation would not suffer them to remain inactive, if supreme command were placed within their reach. They would tear the sceptre from a feeble hand, and dispute the prize with the same ferocious violence, and desperate resolution, with which they are now grasping at the dominion and the treasures of the rest of the world.

During their contentions, the Continent might indeed be allowed to respire; but, independent of the established maxim that, a conquering nation must always be miserable, we confess that we can see no prospect of amelioration for France herself. The establishment of freedom in that country must be viewed, we think, as hopeless; nor can it be denied, that the great majority of the people, while they are incapable of the temperate enjoyment, are decidedly adverse to the form of a popular government. Some expectation may be excited by the external frame of the Electoral Colleges and Deliberative Assemblies; but this is completely checked by an examination of their actual condition. They have no basis of ancient opinion to command respect; no reputation of consistency to inspire confidence; and have not indeed, in the view of any branch of the community, an existence or a will, distinct from that of the throne to which they are appended. Under the shadow of a constitution still preserved, their election can never take place, unless ratified by the Emperor; and is universally understood to depend, in practice, altogether on his nomination. *The princes of the blood*, and the great dignitaries of the state, are officially members of the *Senate*; and to this body, the generals of division, detached from the foreign service, are regularly associated, so as to give them almost a numerical preponderance.* The civil functionaries of every class, have not only dishonoured the republican character by a shameless apostacy, but prostitute the dignity of human nature itself, by assuming the trade of spies and informers. In all their discourses and writings, they inculcate the speculative doctrine of oppression, with as much zeal as their oppressors propagate by conquest its practical horrors. The mere wantonness of a despotism could never exact, nor could the most inordinate vanity relish, a strain of adulation which would disgrace the worst periods of Roman degeneracy. We may fairly conclude, that the tyrant, who is known to require this tribute on all occasions, has it in view, not only to complete his savage triumph over the patriotism of France, but to bring the cause of freedom itself into general contempt, by exhibiting the base servility of those who so lately undertook to *vindicate the liberties of mankind*.† There are, no doubt, as we have before affirmed, numbers who still cherish a preference for republican institutions; many who officiously promote the measures, in order to heighten the odium of the government; and a few who submit, with evident repugnance, to lend their personal weight to the consolidation of the new system. The first, however, will make no sacrifices of interest to principle; and the last can have little influence, when opposed to a majority, who have fortified their native dispositions by the habit of obsequiousness. The fabric of a free state can never be reared by such hands, nor framed from such materials, as the populace of Paris, or the soldiery of the frontiers. Should the imperial seat be vacated within a short period of time, the Legislative Assemblies might, like the Roman Senate, in their contest with Maximilian, maintain a struggle with some firmness and vigour, but with no permanent means, and scarcely with the benefit of obtaining a choice of masters.

When we meditatte upon the probable career of an army of 700,000 men,‡ greater than any which Rome ever maintained in the meridian of her power, and imbued with such moral and physical energies, our appehensions for France vanish before the malancholy forebodings we are compelled to entertain for the nations of the Continent. A nation of soldiers must be occupied. Plunder is their food, and will be sought wherever it is to be found. A people at war from principle, says Montesquieu, must necessarily triumph, or be ruined. They will labour in their vocation, and never make peace but as conquerors. Such a temperament, as we have ascribed to the chiefs and instruments of this conspiracy against mankind, is essentially at war with all the moral virtues and generous principles of our nature, with the gentle charities, as well as with the hoarded treasures of peace.

The time, perhaps, is fast approaching, when these new pacificators will embrace the whole Continent in what they term their system of *federation and alliance*. The powers already comprehended in it will, like the allies of Rome, soon seek, in avowed subordination, an alleviation of the miseries studiously attached to their nominal independence. Their incorporation will, however, have another character, and other effects;—not of a submission, assuaged by the hope of repose and of protection, but of a real *deditio*, an unconditional surrender of all that ennobles and sweetens existence—to a power, with all the rapacity which stimulated, without the moderation that tempered, the conquests of Rome,—with the vices of her decline and the fierceness of her infancy,—with her insolent carriage without her healing arts. The genius of this dominion will be as different from that of the Antoninea, as the character of the new Emperor is opposite to that of Trajan, to whom it is now among his subjects, the fashion to compare him.* In this Individual, although we may admire the qualities of a consummate general and of a profound politician, we can never discover '*the majestic form of a mighty monarch*,' but rather trace the mixed image of a Tiberius and an Attila:—the gloomy suspicious temper, the impetuous rage,—the jealous alarms of the domestic tyrant,—and the immeasurable ambition, the savage manners, the stern cruelty of the barbarian, who ostentatiously proclaimed himself '*the Scourge of God*.'† Secure of impunity and careless of censure, he has at last discarded the common prevarications of tyranny, and now rests his pretentions on the avowed power of the sword. He has already burst asunder the ties that bound Europe up in one social common wealth, and stifled even the last sighs of of freedom wherever his influence has been extended. There is not, at this moment, throughout the whole Continent, a press exempt from the supervision of his police, nor an asylum in which an obnoxious individual could find safety. When Cicero complains to Marcellus of the unbounded sway of Caesar he consoles himself that there is still security in silence, although the privilege of complaint may be denied. Those who are immediately subject to the French power, have not even this consolation, and are marked out for vengeance unless they find matter for applause in every deed of their rulers. In the French capital, even literary criticism is under political controul, and either frowned into silence or forced to commend, when its objects Proceed from the favourites or minister to the views of the government. The effects which this species of violence, and the ascendancy of the military spirit, have uniformly exerted on the productions of the mind, are now strikingly visible in the rapid decline of general literature; in the meetings and exhibitions of the second and third classes of the Institute, which are to the last degree contemptible; and in the degeneracy of the Bar and the Pulpit, of which the dignity and the eloquence have wholly disappeared. The manifest tendency of these restraints on the press is not simply to enervate the vigour and debase the faculties of the mind, but to stifle the censure, and pervert the evidence of history, no longer, (the light of truth, and witness of ages.)*

Compared to this state of things, the former condition of Europe, with all its lumber and frippery, and its manifold and fatal abuses, appears not only tolerable but happy. We would rather see the balance of Europe, that nucleus of fraud & intrigue, bandied through the plenipotentiaries of the Hague or of R[illegible]on, than in the custody of the Protector [illegible] the Rh[illegible] Confederation. From the scene before [illegible] we t[illegible] an eye of regret, to the progress [illegible] arrangements of the last centu[illegible] remes of Europe were connected [illegible] gener[illegible] humanity, but of domest[illegible] impro[illegible] ments, the lights and the p[illegible] embe[illegible] of this great family were comm[illegible] when the excesses of political [illegible] by the dread of reproach, a[illegible] ed from the strong by mu[illegible] by imaginary f[illegible]. It [illegible] should be remembered,—[illegible] that we owe the dissolution [illegible] the parties. The *dismemb*[illegible] the spell of mutual trust [illegible] the slumbering genius of [illegible] ambitious state, that the[illegible] nent in the jealousy [illegible] after this, there remain[illegible] the subjugation of the C[illegible] Germanic constitution—the huge [illegible] ir grace—which possessed neither a[illegible] n for conquest; and stood in the [illegible] maintaining an uneasy, fluctuating [illegible] eracting the intrigues, and repressing [illegible] ie prurient ambition of the South. As long as this [illegible] wer, with all its weaknesses and vices [illegible] stood erect, the equipoise could not have [illegible] et, nor the Empire *cantonized* into dependent p[illegible] ties. It was therefore assailed with something of [illegible] secret precipitation, which but too clearly indicate[illegible] object for which it was sacrificed. A finishing stroke [illegible] put to the liberties of the North by the system intr[illegible] duced in its stead; and the languid indifference with wh[illegible] ch this substitution was viewed or resisted, afforded a melancholy presage of the universal wreck that was to ensue.

It is not to mere ignorance of their dang[illegible] that we ascribe the supineness of the Northern po[illegible] ers. They are not only bewildered in the stupor of fear, [illegible] ut overwhelmed by a sense of weakness. The corrup[illegible] ons and abuses of their internal government have sha[illegible] n all trust in the allegiance of the subjects; and the exp[illegible] rience of mutual treachery has extinguished all conf[illegible] ence in their external relations. Having wrestled w[illegible] h their enemy, they know their unfitness for an[illegible] her rencounter; and, seeing no hope but in his for[illegible] earance, suffer themselves to be lulled into inaction, by professions and promises which can deceive those only who have no resource if they are violated. In the mean time well assured of the adequacy of his means, both of fraud and force, *he* makes war at the time and in the manner most suitable to their developement. He grants a truce to *Austria*; and, when the work of destruction is accomplished in another quarter, will return to satisfy, at one blow, all the old animosities and new antipathies of France against her hereditary rival. *Russia*, without resources or courage to face this athletic antagonist,—disheartened and broken by her late heavy fall,—and debauched by the profligate expectation of sharing the spoil,—will probably exult over the disasters of her neighbour, and, if we may so express ourselves, *obstetricate* at the birth of those affiliated kingdoms that are to be extracted from the bowels of the Austrian monarchy. Her turn will inevitably come, when the *intermediate powers are rent into fragments*, or, as the French term it, *unravelled (effilés)*—a circumstance which lays her completely open, and renders the great pillar of her security, her distance, of little or no avail. The progress of the French, during the last contests in the North, in the accomplishment of this object, *has done more to facilitate her subjugation* than could have been effectuated by ten times her loss of blood and treasure. Austria, if it had pleased the conqueror, might have been annihilated at Austerlitz; and Russia soon after the battle of Friedland; but the su[illegible] policy wa[illegible] that which was more patient and caut[illegible] To brea[illegible] wn all their outworks, however, Prus[illegible] as to be [illegible] ately sacrificed; whose exemplary [illegible] e might terror, but could not excite odium, [illegible] these troo[illegible] ere in fact the best constituted and mo[illegible] formidabl[illegible] Europe.* Whoever follows [illegible] tho[illegible] ght the exte[illegible] the Roman arms over the st[illegible] t Italy [illegible] us-tant countries brought u[illegible] heir y[illegible] ere trace a curious similarity, b[illegible] f cause [illegible] upon a general survey of the [illegible] not accuse us of indulging i[illegible] ul speculations, if we venture [illegible] and Alexander, the fate of Ant[illegible]

Of Spain we have spoken [illegible] Numher; and see no cause to ret[illegible] ions. Keeping in view the characte[illegible] the usurper, as we have now end[illegible] em, we saw from the first, but li[illegible] ecta-tion of a successful issue [illegible] ility of the government,—the [illegible] s,— and the long habits of slav[illegible] long the lower orders, held out [illegible] nati-on which had to contend [illegible] ls in numbers, discipline, and [illegible] ill of a cause, which could only be sa[illegible] li-ness and enlightened co-operation, [illegible] ported by appeals to relics [illegible] ima[illegible] clamations, scanty [illegible] ard[illegible] ls; a scarcely stop short of ab[illegible] des[illegible] en it ed that its only auxiliari[illegible] to l[illegible] invader to beat up the [illegible] an[illegible] en for themselves a theat[illegible] ly [illegible] ted from that of his great o[illegible] w o[illegible] s we think, to every man of [illegible] mon[illegible] stand that events have more than justified o[illegible] st fo[illegible] dings; and that the curtain is about to [illegible] upon the long and disastrous tragedy of continent[illegible] subjugation.

England, however remains—the last obstacle to the establishment of universal dominion, and the richest prize for the avidity of rapine. To us, therefore, from appetite and principle, the eye of this hydra-headed monster is steadily directed, and the whole energy of his increasing means must be ultimately applied. What might perhaps be safely inferred *a priori*, is confirmed, not only by open threats and declarations, but, as we are assured, by every domestic expression of feeling indulged in the French metropolis. In all the diplomatic [illegible]ences, and in the private associations of the leading [illegible] of the government, the sentiment towards this country betrays itself in every word and gesture, and exerts an influence more like that of *passion* than of the ordinary calculations of interest or national antipathy. The public funct[illegible] universally, and [illegible] -tive politicians of every class, either from the force of imitation, the [illegible]pliance of servility, or the instinct [illegible] plunder, m[illegible] st the same spirit in all their reason-[illegible] and dis[illegible] through which filtrates in invec-[illegible] and [illegible] re frequently bursts forth in [illegible] as they measure their ap-[illegible] *The liberty of the seas, and* [illegible] are held out to delude the fa-[illegible] at home and abroad; but the [illegible] n of persons we have just [illegible] despise these objects, and to look to more [illegible] and booty [illegible] the [illegible] Pow-[illegible] yed to quicken [illegible] ering an[illegible] dis[illegible] g those rancorous antipat[illegible] and jealo[illegible] ies wh[illegible] re to reconcile all parties to the indefatigable pro[illegible] ion of a war—to terminate only with th[illegible] ruin of England. They employ the parrallel of R[illegible] e and Carthage, not as a rhetorical comparison, [illegible] as an encouraging and certain analogy. They re[illegible] t the state of Spain under the oppressive and arr[illegible] way of the Punic republic, —compare it with that [illegible] land under our dominion, —and anticipate, for t[illegible] oops the same reception that was given to Scipi[illegible] he carried the Roman arms into Spain, and w[illegible] iversally hailed as a deliverer.* They compa[illegible] domestic squabbles of the Carthaginians, when t[illegible] ery existence was threatened from without, to [illegible] scruples about the Royal conscience, and our fe[illegible] about the established church, when the enemy is thu[illegible] ering at our gates. In their mind, there is no surer prognostic of our doom, than the strange policy of suffering our internal sores to fester and imposthumate,—of distilling immunities, drop by drop, to a clamorous and discontented people, —as if it were actually our policy to quicken their relish, and to embitter their resentments.

Overweening as those anticipations are, it is lamentable to think how broad [illegible] foundation they have in fact. We have a fleet, indee[illegible] and a population very different from that of [illegible] ge. But Ireland is a vital member of our empi[illegible] not a distant dependency like Spain. A dreadfu[illegible] sis, we have no doubt, is preparing for us; and h[illegible] are we prepared to meet it? We have substantially me[illegible] ns for a noble struggle—we think, for a sure defence; but they are locked up by prejudice, by faction, and by base and shortsighted self-interest. The near approach of the most tremendous danger which ever threatened any nation in the annals of the world, has made no change in our feelings, nor, so far as we can observe, in our policy. The same want of system,—the same blustering series of paltry expedients,—the same headstrong rashness and ignorant confidence, which have proved the ruin of the kingdoms around us,—are still manifest, we are afraid among ourselves. Is there any reasonable creature who can hear the name of Ireland pronounced, and think what may be its situation before another year has gone over us, without consternation and dismay? Yet no step is taken to allay the discontents of the Irish; and court-interest, and place and preferment, are still sought after by the same system of mean compliance and angry recrimination, by which court affairs may be well enough conducted in times of security and peace. At such a season, we should disdain to think of party, or to [illegible] upon the comparative merits of ministers and their opponents. We want so see the [illegible]ngth and resources of the nation applied to the task of its deliverance; and we care not by what hands this great object may be effected. The place of a British minister, indeed, does not to us, at this moment, appear an object of attraction or envy. Even to the most powerful talents and the most exalted virtues, it must be environed with depressing anxieties; and tremendous responsibility. Incapacity, indeed, is generally insensible of the dangers which it is sure to enhance; and selfishness is, for the most part, as rash as it is ultimately cowardly.

Of peace, we are afraid, it is now useless to say any thing. The time for that sage and cautious policy is probably irrevocably passed over. It might have saved Europe, long after the consequences of the opposite system had become manifest; but Europe is lost; and the condition of England is no longer what it was. Our enemy is not likely to grant us peace,—and it is more than doubtful if we could accept of any terms which he would offer. We hope, however, that no one is still found so insane as to expect that we shall force him to an accommodation by the commercial distress of his dominions. He does not want commerce. His armies suffer nothing from that distress; and he cares nothing for the discontents or privations of the millions he has reduced to slavery. This weapon, at all events, will unquestionably recoil on ourselves; and the eagerness with which the enemy has taken advantage of our decrees, to seal up hermetically almost every port on the continent, demonstrates how truly those decrees have actually seconded his designs.

[illegible] we look stedfastly on the power which we [illegible] voured to describe, and on the measures [illegible] by which it has hitherto been opposed, [illegible] that we cannot be sanguine; and that we [illegible] be satisfied. We shall be called Jacobins and friends of Bonaparte, we suppose, for expressing these sentiments. This is to us a matter of perfect indifference. We do our duty in making public the facts and the impressions to which we think it of importance that the attention of the country should be directed; and are too much occupied with the honest anxiety excited by these statements, even to be conscious of the contempt with which, at another time, we might treat such insinuations.

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tain of a volunteer Company in his native province at the same period.—*Ney, an hussar*, an adjutant general in 1799, after passing through all the inferior grades.—*Lefebre*, son of a miller of Alsace, became a serjeant in the regiment of French guards before the revolution,—*Pergnon*, after acting as a justice of peace at Montesch, engaged in the army, and passed rapidly through all the subordinate grades, and, in 1794, commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrennees.—*Soult* was a subaltern before the revolution, in a regiment of infantry, and an adjutant-general in 1795.—*Murat* served originally in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI.; he came afterwards an officer in the 19th regiment of *chasseurs a cheval, &c.*—*Junot* began his career, in 1792, as a grenadier in one of the volunteer battalions commanded by General Pille; and in 1790, was one of the aids-de-camp of Bonaparte.

* The meetings of the Senate are always private. Strangers may be admitted to those of the Legislative Body. The latter was not once assembled during the whole of the last campaign in the North, the members not being perfectly sure. By the constitution, the judges were chosen for life: but, by a *senatus consultum* of 12th October, 1807, it was enacted, that they should thereafter undergo a probation of five years, and be then continued or dismissed at the option of the Emperor. A commission was also created for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the conduct of the judges in being, *in order that the Emperor might remove such as were pronounced unfit for their stations*. In all political cases, and all cases of alledged fraud and evasion, the trial *by Jury* has been superseded by *special tribunals*; one of which is now established in each department, consisting of three judges *appointed by the Emperor*.

† This feeling has been displayed strikingly in the bulletins from Spain, on the subject of the leading patriots of that country.

‡ Infantry of the line; 341,412; infantry, 100,130; cavalry, 77,488; artillery engineers, 5445; a total of *five hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and sixty four*. This is the official statement of 1805. Since that period, there has been an augmentation of at least *one hundred thousand*, exclusive of the foreign troops, Italian, Bavarian, &c. taken into the service. Gibbon remarks, that, in his time, France still felt the efforts which she had made in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth! According to Neckar's estimate, the expences of the war-department, before the Revolution, were 124,650,000 france. In 1805, they were stated at 271,500,000 france. M. de Pommeller estimated the population of France at 25,005,883, in 1789. *Peuchet* now rates it at 34,976,313, exclusive of Tuscany. The ratio of this population to the territory, 1,093 three thirtytwo in-dividuals to the square league;—*a condensation inferior* to none but that of Holland. *The annual levies* before the Revolution, were stated at one seventeenth of *the batchelors* capable of bearing arms—estimated by M. de Pommelier at 600,000; but the actual proportion of the yearly levies, *at very low calculation*, may be one seventieth of the whole male population between 20 and 40. Peucht estimates this body at 7,612,690, for 1805; and allows that *sixty thousand* have been annually recruited since the commencement of the Revolution; but the real number must be more than double. The Directory called forth 200,000 at once, in the year 1769.

* The most splendid of the exhibitions of the grand opera, is entitled 'The Triumphs of Trajan;' in allusion to the late victories. *Arnault*, one of the oldest, and formerly one of the most respectable members of the institute, has recently produced a comedy, entiled, *The Return of Trajan* in compliment to the Emperor.

† Compare one of the last proclamations in Spain, issued by the invader with the list of titles claimed by Attila and the *bulletins* of the Gothic conqueror to the Roman Senate, as recorded by Gibbon.

* We have in our hands 'a History of the Roman Republic, written the last year, at the command of the French government, by *L. Evesque*, a member of the Institute, and professor of history in the college of France. Its purpose is to decry the republican virtue of Rome and it is announced, in the title-Page, as a work 'destined to root out the inveterate prejudices which the world has intertained on that subject.' The preface concludes with the following phrase. Estce-done à des 'Francais defléchir le genou devant la grandeur Ro-'maine? Toute grandeur, a'affarse devant celle de notre nation,—devant celle de notre Hero's!'

* *Guibert* has a curious prediction on this subject. Speaking of the great Frederick—'Si apres la mort de ce prince dont le genie seul soutient l'edifice imparfait de sa constitution, il survie ne un rei foible on verra cette puissance éphémere rentrer dans la spern que ses moyens réels lui assignent, *et pèut être payer cher quelques ennées de gloire*.' There is another anticipation in this author, connected with our general subject, no less striking. 'Supposons qu'il s'élevât en Europe un puople vigoureux, de genie, de moyens, *de govcrnement*;—un peuple qui joignit á une milice nationale, *un plan fixe d'aggrondiss*[illegible] qui ne perdit pas de vue ce systeme; *qui, sachant faire la* [illegible] *à peu de frais, et subsister par ses victoires*, [illegible] *as réduit à poser les armes par des calculs de* [illegible] *verroit ce peuple subjuguer ses voisins, et* [illegible] *foibles constitutions comme l'aquilon pli*[illegible] *frelis roseaux*.' (Essai de Tactique, disc. pre. liminaire.) *Written in* 1767.

* There is a melancholy exactitude in some points of this comparison. Those who require to feel the full force of the example, will do well to consult the 6th chapter, 10th book of Polybius, wherein he narrates the alarms of the Carthaginians, and the conduct of the Spaniards, on the approach of their invaders.